

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 22nd July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Fixing the prices of yarn.

* 163 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Central Government or the Bombay Textile Commissioner or the Price Fixation Board are consulting the State Government before fixing the prices of yarn of various counts?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"No, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether anybody is representing the Madras Government in the Central Cotton Board? If not, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing some representative to plead our case?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The price of yarn is fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in consultation with the Central Cotton Committee, according to the formula fixed by the Tariff Board. Before the prices are fixed, an informal consultation takes place and our Director of Controlled Commodities who goes there represents our views and suggestions."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Director of Controlled Commodities goes there every time and, if so, whether the Government gives him specific instructions regarding the attitude he has to adopt in the conference?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, there are quarterly and half-yearly conferences. Of course, the Director of Controlled Commodities goes to the conference every time. But actually when the price is fixed, it is done by the Centre and we are not consulted."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the price of yarn in the black-market is much cheaper than the prices in the ordinary market?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I take the information from the hon. Member, Sir."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Is it the contention of this Government that the formula fixed by the Tariff Board is wrong, or the application of the formula is wrong or the manner in which the formula is enforced is wrong?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Tariff Board have evolved a formula. We cannot say it is wrong. The price of cotton is fixed every month. Prices are subject to fluctuation every time. Therefore, discrepancies and hardships are bound to occur.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the fact that we are an important cotton-producing area, have this Government ever protested to the Central Government for their not being consulted in the fixation of prices? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A number of times, Sir.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Will the Government recommend to the Government of India that the price of yarn should be fixed in conformity with the prices of cotton? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We have done so many times, Sir.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received representations from the mill-owners or handloom weavers that the price of yarn should be lowered? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ From the handloom weavers we have received a deputation that the price of yarn should be lowered. No representation has been received from the mill-owners.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ May I know whether any representation has been received from the working class also? Will the Government consider the desirability of taking into account the purchasing power of the people when fixing the price of yarn? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I want to inform the hon. Member that it is not we but the Central Government who fix the prices of yarn.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ May I know what are the considerations which weigh with the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, as well as the Central Cotton Committee, in fixing the prices of cotton of various counts? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the fact that the price of yarn alone is the major item going into the cost of production of handloom cloth and in view of the fact that there has been of late a tremendous fall in the price of local cotton, will the Government consider the desirability of immediately constituting a committee consisting of the representatives of the workers and the manufacturers to go into the question of the entire price structure of yarn so that effective representation could be made to the Centre on the basis of unassailable and proved facts? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member is not right in saying that the price of yarn has been going down. As a matter of fact, I am told that for the last two

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days, prices have actually gone up. The question of fixing the prices is entirely in the hands of the Central Government. I think the State Government have sufficiently fortified themselves to press for a revision of the price structure."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the fact that our area is an important cotton area and there are a large number of handloom weavers, will this Government advise the Central Government to include a representative of ours in the Price Fixation Board so that we may have a voice in such a vital matter as fixation of prices of cotton and yarn? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter will be considered, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—" Are the Government aware that ex-mill rate for Pioneer's superior 60s and Alagappa's inferior 60s is the same and that for the same variety, people have to pay Rs. 56 for Pioneer's 60s 10 lb. and only Rs. 49 for Alagappa's, in the open market? Will the Government, therefore, be pleased to recommend to the Centre to fix separate rates for superior and inferior varieties of yarn? "

10-40
a.m.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that a separate question may be put."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" The Hon. Minister has not given a clear answer to my question; it is a very simple question. Do the Government of Madras approve of the formula of the fixation of prices and if they approve, what is the basis to claim that there should be a reduction of prices? I suppose the House is entitled to have an answer to that question."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have told the hon. Member that the Government of Madras have nothing to do in regard to the fixation of prices; it is the Central Government that do it and in arriving at that, they have got a formula but the State Government have nothing to do with it."

Rallapadu Irrigation Division.

* 164 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO (on behalf of Sri K. Krishna Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Division of the Executive Engineer, Rallapadu Division in Nellore district, is to be wound up and, if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The answer is in the negative."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" May I know if the Government are going to re-arrange the existing engineering divisions and, if so, would they consider the desirability of each backward district being given one Executive Engineer for Irrigation? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

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Demarcation of wards in Panchayats.

* 165 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the demarcation of wards in panchayats is made after due consultation with the concerned panchayat boards;

(b) whether there is any prior publication of the matter in the Gazette so as to elicit the opinion of the villagers;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No, as Section 9 (1) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act 1950, contemplates only consultation with panchayats in the matter.”

“(c) Yes; in some individual cases.

“(d) These complaints have been transferred to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for necessary action as he is vested with powers under the Act to deal with questions relating to ward divisions.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“Will the Government now at least consider the desirability of publishing it in the Gazette to elicit public opinion so as to make any amendment that may be required?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“I am afraid the Act does not contemplate such notification; only consultation is prescribed.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“Will the Government be able to give an assurance that all eligible voters will be enrolled before the ensuing local board elections and is it a fact that the Government are delaying the elections in order to save their face from impending defeat?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“No delay is made in conducting elections to the panchayats and municipal councils.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the elections would be held only for the existing boards or will the villages be split up as per the Panchayat Act and then fresh elections ordered?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“The elections are being conducted only for the existing panchayats.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“May I know what the policy underlying the demarcation is? Is it to increase or decrease the number of wards?”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"According to the Act, I think second-class panchayats are being demarcated into wards only now."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Do the Government propose to hold the elections on the basis of adult franchise according to the Panchayat Act?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The present question relates only to the demarcation of wards. I have, however, no objection if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Certainly, Sir."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"May I know if the Government propose to conduct elections to minor panchayats by the show of hands and if so, do not the Government think that this method of election would cause bitterness and factions in the villages?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to remind the hon. Member that this question deals with demarcation of wards and has nothing to do with elections. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Non-payment of full wages to the workers engaged in Famine Relief Works.

* 166 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaints about the non-payment of full wages to workers by the contractors engaged in public works opened for famine relief, and, if so, the action taken thereon?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Yes. The Government examined the complaints in consultation with the Collectors of season-affected districts and the Famine Commissioner. They ordered departmental execution of works. Where, however, works are to be executed through contractors, instructions have been issued to ensure that at least 87½ per cent of the estimate is paid out as wages."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I know the number of complaints the Government have received, the number of complaints that the Government have disposed of and the number of contractors on whom the Government have taken action in view of the fact that there has been great dissatisfaction in the districts where the contractors have been asked to take up famine works?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has clubbed three questions into one supplementary question."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I am sorry I cannot tell the number without notice. As for the complaints, I have gone into them and as a result of enquiries, departmental execution of works has been ordered."

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that the earth-work rates for excavating channels are quite low and are only on the subsistence wage level, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the rates so as to ensure fair wages? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I will not concede that the wages are subsistence wages. The wages range from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0, and on an average the wages are one rupee here.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. Minister said that as a result of departmental enquiries orders have been passed for giving as much of the works as possible to be executed departmentally, but in the question put by my hon. Friend, Sri Nagi Reddi, he wanted to know what action has been taken by the Government on those occasions where there has been non-payment of full wages. I wish to know whether any action has been taken to see that the balance of wages due to the workers has been paid by the contractors; if not, what is the action proposed to be taken by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ If any specific instances are brought to my notice I will look into them.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ Are the Government aware that the delay in check-measurement of the famine works by the Assistant Engineers and the delay in the issue of cheques to the contractors resulted in the delay in payment of wages to the labourers? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member should resume his seat after putting his question.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I admit that there has been some delay in some cases; but that is due to the peculiar Budget that we were having this year; the Budget was only for four months, and for the rest they will have to wait till the new Budget is passed. But meanwhile, the Government have passed orders that they could be paid.”

***SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—**“ The Hon. Minister gave us the assurance that if particular instances were brought to his notice, he would look into them. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Sri P. Ranga Reddi, M.L.A., and also by the District Famine Relief Secretary of the Congress Committee of the Anantapur district, in which they have made specific complaints against contractors, with specific dates and places? Might I ask if the Government have gone into those cases and whether the contractors have been given enough punishment and the workers given relief? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ In these days, many statements are made but I do not have time to go into them all. If any specific instances are brought to my notice, I will look into them.”

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Minister was good enough to say that some works have been undertaken by the Government; may I know how many works have been taken up by the Government and how many have been given to contractors? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want notice of that question, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know, Sir, whether definite rules have been laid down regulating the relationship between the contractors and the labourers? I am asking the question because the contractors have been misusing their position and exploiting labour."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That is why, Sir, the Government have ordered that at least 87½ per cent should be paid as wages to labourers. In the human set up of things, some misuse or abuse may arise, but if hon. Members would bring them to my notice, I will look into them."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the contractors were not given money in time and the contractors did not pay to workmen and that all this is due to the peculiar state of the Budget. Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a Contingency Fund of Rs. 1 crore, from which he could draw money? "

10-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member has been in this House longer than myself and I am thankful to him for the information he has given. Perhaps taking advantage of that, the Government have ordered that the money could be paid."

Scheme of metalled roads for the Malabar district.

* 167 Q.—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to place on the table a copy of the scheme of metalled roads recommended for the Malabar District by Mr. Vipen?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The scheme of metalled roads recommended by Mr. Vipen for Malabar District will be found on pages 134 and 135 of the " Scheme of Road Development of the Madras Presidency " by Mr. Vipen, published in 1935. A copy of the scheme is available in the Library of the Legislature."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" What is the total number of road miles in Malabar and its ratio or relationship with other parts of the State—Andhra and Tamil Nad? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Notice, Sir."

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SRI PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—“ May I know whether the Vittri-Thariod Road in Wynaad is going to be metalled, and if so, when do the Government propose to take up the job as there is heavy timber traffic on this road? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Even for this question, notice is required. Anyway, the suggestion will be considered.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know how many of the roads recommended by Mr. Vipen have been constructed after the report was submitted? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I think, this scheme is an old scheme and it has been revised. Many more roads are added. To give detailed information, I want notice.”

Gruel centres for Cuddapah district.

* 168 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the Collector of Cuddapah to stop opening any more gruel centres in Cuddapah district or to go slow with them; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the public and the Taluk Famine Relief Advisory Committees to open gruel centres in Rajampet, Pulivendla and Kamalapuram taluks?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) No.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ Are the Government aware that more than 25 gruel centres in the Cuddapah district—22 in Kamalapuram sub-taluk and 3 in Cuddapah taluk—have been closed a week back though the famine conditions remain the same in that area? If not, will the Government take cognizance of the same and order their immediate restoration and also assure this House that no gruel centre will be closed until conditions of large-scale employment prevail, that is, till the harvest time? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ My information is that no gruel centres have been closed. On the other hand, instructions have been given that if more centres are required, they must be opened.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ Sir, have the Government ordered to close gruel centres in the famine affected areas of Nellore district? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The main question is about Cuddapah district. Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that dangerous diseases like cholera are widespread in the Cuddapah district, will the Government consider the desirability of opening not only

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more gruel centres but also substantial food centres, so that the people's resistance power could be raised and the incidence of cholera might, to an extent, be cut short? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are here concerned with gruel centres. As for food centres, it can be considered separately. I may inform the hon. Member that there are 407 gruel centres working in the Cuddapah district."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Sir, will the Government direct the Collector to open gruel centres in the places selected by the Taluk Famine Committees? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot say about the Taluk Famine Committees. But the Collectors have got the absolute discretion to open new gruel centres wherever the need arises."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Sivarami Reddi, who put the question, said that 25 gruel centres in the Cuddapah district had been closed. In view of this information, will the Hon. Minister pay a special visit to this district and find out for himself whether the report supplied to him by the officials, or the report given by the hon. Member here, is correct? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I wonder why the hon. Member requires me to go to Cuddapah to see whether gruel centres are closed. I can as well find out here and my information is about a week old and I do not think anything untoward would have happened during the course of one week."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that gruel centres must be opened only in places where the Congress got full support in the last General Elections? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, politics has nothing to do with gruel centres."

Protection to groundnut crops.

* 169 Q.—SRI N. MAHALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a certain worm (kampilipulu) destroys the groundnut crops year after year in Pollachi taluk; and

(b) if so, what steps they have taken in the matter and propose to take to eradicate the same?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) The pest, namely, kampilipulu is the red hairy caterpillar of groundnut which seappears sporadically and not every year in the Pollachi taluk.

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" (b) Treatment of the crop by dusting or spraying with Benzene Hexachloride was found to be effective in controlling the pest when the caterpillars were young. With this insecticide an area of 76 acres was successfully tackled in Pollachi, Bhavani and Erode in the year 1950. In 1951 also, an area of 57 acres was successfully treated in Avanashi, Bhavani and Bogi. Sufficient quantities of the insecticides and appliances required are stocked in the Taluk Agricultural Depots in Pollachi taluk and elsewhere to meet the demands of the ryots. The Plant Protection staff are helping the ryots in combating the pest and the local District Agricultural Officer has been instructed to take timely action whenever the incidence of the pest is noticed."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Is the pest prevalent all over the State? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is not always that the pest is prevalent all over the State."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Wherever such cases are reported, the Agricultural Department take their own time to go to these places. Inasmuch as there is a lot of delay, will the Government issue strict instructions to these people to proceed to the spot immediately and take effective and quick action? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the trouble is not with the officers of the Agricultural Department at all. When the bug (kampilipulu) is small and is less than 15 days old, it can be tackled. But when it puts on hair all over its body after 15 days, it becomes too difficult to control even with the help of Benzene Hexachloride. If the cultivator is alert enough to notice the bug before it is 15 days old, then the treatment becomes easy. The Agricultural Depots will have stock of this insecticide and it is available in almost all the depots in Madras."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR :—" The Hon. Minister, in his answer, said that the pest (kampilipulu) could be controlled by spraying with Benzene Hexachloride. We, in Ramanathapuram district, are completely in the dark about the existence of this insecticide. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take effective steps to propagate this insecticide all over the districts? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Department has already taken steps to give this information to the cultivators through its various channels."

11 a.m. SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, are the Government aware that this pest is universal in all the districts where groundnut is grown; and if so, will they issue instructions to the agricultural officers to eradicate this evil? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The evil cannot be eradicated completely. If that were possible it would have been done. It can be eradicated only after its presence is

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found out. It is true, it is prevailing in all places where groundnut is grown. If the cultivator is alert enough and watchful then he can see that something is eating the groundnut leaves. That is a sure sign of the presence of the pest. Immediately he can go to the nearest Agricultural Demonstrator and seek his help. There are spraying machines and dusting machines kept with the taluk demonstrator. The agriculturist can secure them and make use of them. It costs only Rs. 6 or 7 per acre to do so."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will extend the anti-pest operations to South Arcot district, since that district is the granary of groundnut in the south? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மணிலா சாகுபடி செய்யும் நில விஸ்தரணம் மிக அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will put a separate question. If each hon. Member puts a question with reference to his own district, and if I am to allow them all, there will be no end to that. The present question relates to Pollachi taluk."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the agriculturist must be intelligent enough to find out the pest before the worm puts on hair, and at the same time he said that the demonstrators are there to help them. Sir, will it not be possible for the intelligent demonstrator to anticipate the coming of the pest and do the needful in the matter as all agriculturists are not as intelligent as the Hon. Minister wants them to be? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I said nothing about the intelligence of the agriculturist at all. I know our cultivators are very intelligent. I said, if they are alert enough to find out the presence of the worm before they are two weeks old, it would be possible to bring the pest under control soon. Nobody can anticipate the coming in of the bug."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Are the Government aware that more than three thousand acres under groundnut have been affected this year by this pest? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Where are those acres situated? "

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" In Pollachi taluk."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" In Pollachi taluk in the Taluk Demonstrator's office as well as in the District Agricultural office, there are spraying machines and also this dust. They can be taken by the cultivator and used. As a matter of fact, in areas where this pest regularly appears, it is better

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for the cultivator to own and keep both the sprayer and a little bit of this dust as a precaution against the appearance of this pest."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that in most cases, or may I say, in almost all cases, the agricultural preventive officer appears on the stage only to kill the worms after the worms have killed the crops entirely? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, we have lakhs and lakhs of acres under groundnut in this State; in some districts there are lakhs of acres under this crop, and so it would not be reasonable on our part to expect either the demonstrator or the District Agricultural Officer to notice where the bug is coming in, in any one of the fields. I submit it is the duty of the cultivator, who has after all only a small acreage under this crop, to take care of his crop."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Even when the injury done by the worm is brought to the notice of the agricultural demonstrators at once, are the Government aware that the movement of these officers is unequal to the movement of the worm? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the caterpillar moves very slowly."

*Receipts under sales tax and commercial tax from
Pudukkottai Division.*

* 170 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the amount of receipts under sales tax and commercial tax from Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district each year since Pudukkottai's merger in Madras State?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The information required by the hon. Member is given in the statement a, copies of which have been laid on the table of the House."

*Representations from the ryots of the enclaved villages of
Partala.*

* 171 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots of the enclaved villages of Partala of Agir (Krishna district) that the arrears of land rent for the fasli 1358 be postponed; and

(b) if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there are any arrears of land revenue to be collected in these villages? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ There are about ten enclave villages taken over by this Government. A Special Assistant Settlement Officer has been appointed to go into the question and he is examining the whole thing.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know with reference to these ten enclave villages whether they were not surveyed at all after they had been taken over; and also during the fasli 1357, due to the confusion prevailing there in those days the land rent collected was greater—for it was not collected so to say, but was taken away without notice—and so will Government consider the desirability of cancelling the land rent for that period? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question here is about the present and future collection of rent. It does not refer to past collections.”

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“ అధ్యక్ష, నెజాంనుంచి మన గవర్నమెంటు కలుపుకున్న గ్రామాలలో ఇస్తున్న మార్పుబద్దాయా, లేక యిదివరకు వున్న యిటువంటి ఇస్తున్న యిప్పుడు కూడా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారా? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, what the hon. Member wants to know is, has there been any change in the system of land revenue now, or is the old system prevailing? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, some of the villages were proprietary villages. But before they were transferred to our Government, they were converted into ‘ Diwani ’ or as we call it ‘ ryotwari ’ land. The whole question is being considered. It is for that purpose a special officer has been appointed with his headquarters at Masulipatnam, where he goes into the question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, the supplementary question has not been answered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question if he feels that his question has not been answered.”

Extension of electricity system to Madurantakam, Chingleput district.

* 172 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the extension of electricity system to Madurantakam and Uttiramerur areas in Chingleput district will be put into operation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The scheme for Madurantakam has been sanctioned and that for Uttiramerur is under consideration. Both will be taken up for execution in their turn when funds and materials become available.”

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SRI V. K. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, inasmuch as many electricity schemes have been sanctioned in other areas in this State, will the Hon. Minister give priority to these two areas in view of chronic famine prevailing there? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ There are a number of schemes sanctioned; but it is only administrative sanction that is given. Since administrative sanction is given to it, it does not mean it will be taken up for execution.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the question has not been answered. The question put by the hon. Member was, ‘will Government give priority to these two areas, since there is an ever recurring famine there?’ Instead of giving an answer to that particular question, the Hon. Minister is giving a vague answer. He can very easily give a direct answer to the question.”

11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will pardon me for intervening. There is a certain scope for supplementary questions of this kind, but surely Members should not sit and function like Speakers over other people's questions that are being answered or that are being looked into. It may, no doubt, be permitted if it is casual but the language adopted by Sri Nagi Reddi is the language of the Speaker of the House.”

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to extend the scheme to Sriperumbudur also in Chingleput district? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Sir, have the Government a timetable for the extension of electricity to rural areas? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, there is no timetable for the extension of electricity to rural areas? ”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of nationalizing electricity? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This has nothing to do with the extension of electricity to Madurantakam. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state, in what year was the scheme for the electrification of Madurantakam was sanctioned by the Secretariat and why there is so much of delay in spite of a lot of material now being available for construction purposes and especially when such schemes sanctioned for other places have been put through? Why should this kind of step-motherly treatment be given to Chingleput district simply because our ex-Minister for Public Works is not in the Cabinet to carry them out? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, Government's sanction was accorded on 8th December 1951 but technical sanction has yet to be given because the estimate for Madurantakam is still under preparation.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఈ ప్రశ్నకు మౌఖికంగా యిచ్చిన పూర్వాధానం సంతృప్తికరంగా లేదు. విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సృష్టయి చెన్నే విషయమే యీనాటి సమావేశానంతరం ఒక అర్థ గంట వచ్చకు అనుమతించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను ”.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member requests that you should allow a half hour debate on this question of electricity in the Chingleput area.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I do not see any necessity for this as the Demand under Electricity will be very shortly before the House for discussion.”

Representations regarding the recovery of well subsidies.

* 173 Q.—**SRI N. MAHALINGAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received recently regarding the recovery of well subsidies that were given to agriculturists in 1947-48, etc., in Pollachi taluk and what action has been taken in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that many agriculturists who have spent more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 apart from the subsidy for digging the well, are being forced to repay the subsidy amount; and

(c) in how many cases recovery has been ordered for subsidies given in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 in Pollachi taluk?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Yes. The Collector has been asked to pay special attention to the matter and send a report to the Government.

“ (b) Yes. Recovery of subsidy is ordered in all cases where the well-work is incomplete even though the grantees have spent more than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 apart from the subsidy. Besides, under the New Well Subsidy Schemes subsidies were to be advanced only to wells which were not likely to cost more than Rs. 2,000. The reason was that the Government held that a ryot who was able to spend over Rs. 2,000 on a well should be well-to-do and not in need of financial assistance from the Government. So, recovery of subsidy can be effected also in case of completed works which cost over Rs. 2,000 each. But in individual cases the Government are examining the justification for a relaxation of this rule wherever necessary.

“ (c) The particulars for 1946-47 scheme exclusively for Pollachi taluk are not readily available with the Government. The number of cases under the 1947-48 and 1948-49 schemes in which recovery of subsidy has been ordered in Pollachi taluk are 19 and 14 respectively.”

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SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the question of writing off of the amounts in view of the fact that famine conditions are prevailing in the taluk even though the wells have not been completed according to specifications? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, as I said in answer to clause (a), we have asked the Collector to pay special attention to the matter and send a report to the Government. Also, as stated in reply to clause (b), in individual cases the Government are examining the justification for relaxation of this rule to recover the subsidy wherever necessary.”

Co-operative Rural Housing Scheme.

* 174 Q.—**SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Harijans are benefited under the Co-operative Rural Housing Scheme; and

(b) whether the Government propose to construct houses under the housing scheme in Cuddapah district for the Harijans?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) No Harijan has so far joined any rural housing society and so no one has so far been benefited under the scheme.

“ (b) Some Harijans in Cuddapah district have applied for construction of houses. The Special Development Officer, Cuddapah, is examining the question of organizing housing societies for them. There is no other proposal.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Sir, may I know what is the amount of share capital to be contributed by the members, the amount of loan that would be granted for constructing the house and the number of instalments for the repayment of the loan? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, it is a very well-known and obvious principle. The loan to be advanced by the Government will be three times the paid-up share capital and the loan has got to be paid back over a period of twenty years.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister consider the question of appointing a special officer of the Co-operative Department to assist the slum dwellers of Madras City in forming house building co-operative societies? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, it is a suggestion made by the hon. Member.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கின்ற ஹிரிஜன முன்னேற்ற ஆபீசர்களுக்கு, வீடு கட்டித்தரும் கிராமக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இருப்பது தெரியுமா? அம்மாதிரி இருப்பது இதுவரையிலும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாமலிருந்தால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இனிமேலாவது அவர்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? ”

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, I request the question may be translated into English.”

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Sir, the hon. Member is asking whether the Harijan Welfare Officers in the districts know that such rural co-operative house-building societies are existing and, if they do not know of it as yet, will the Hon. Minister send circulars to all these officers to inform the Harijans that such schemes are in existence? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, the District Welfare Officers know the existence of this facility and, as a matter of fact, in regard to this particular instance in Cuddapah district, the District Harijan Welfare Officer has addressed the Special Development Officer.”

Loans to the Agriculturists for the purchase of bulls.

* 175 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government intend giving loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of bulls in the famine stricken area of Kadiri, Tadpatri, Madakasira and Hindupur taluks in Anantapur district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes. Provision already exists in the rules for the grant of loans for such purposes.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that cattle including bulls have died for want of fodder and in view of the fact that the agriculturists have been reduced to a poverty-stricken state on account of famine conditions, may I request the Hon. Minister to consider proposals for advancing special grants to the poor and deserving agriculturists to facilitate agricultural operations? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, I am afraid, that Anantapur is already having a lion's share of these loans and the details will show that even Mr. T. Nagi Reddi could be satisfied. The details are—

RS.

Loans for deepening wells	..	1,83,000 and odd.	
Agricultural Loans and Land Improvement Loans	.. ..	15,27,000	..
Subsistence Loans	.. ..	1,65,000	..
Loans for installation of pump-ing sets	.. ..	1,95,900	.. ..

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that some thou- 11-20
sands of cattle have died in Kadiri taluk, and in view of the fact a.m.
that rains have now come and that the agriculturists have to culti-
vate the fields again, will the Government consider the question of

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making a larger allotment for the grant of loans to the agriculturists in a large number of cases for the purchase of bulls in that taluk so that agricultural operations may continue and we can have some food next year at least? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have since permitted the Board of Revenue to authorize the Collectors to incur expenditure over and above the amounts allotted already."

Vasili tank, Atmakur taluk.

* 176 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether in Vasili village, Atmakur taluk, the Vasili tank breached during the floods of 1943 and 1952 as the Boggeru was in floods and ran into it and what steps the Government have taken to prevent similar breaches in future?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The breaches in 1943 and 1952 were not caused by floods in the Boggeru but by the villagers cutting the bund to prevent damage to the huts near it.

" The tank bund was adequately strengthened during 1943 and will not breach by floods in the Boggeru. The possibility of devising measures to obviate cutting of the bund to save dwellings is being examined."

Cancellation of bus conductor's pass by executive orders.

* 177 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many cases have occurred where the conductor's pass of bus conductors have been cancelled or suspended by a mere executive order of the District Superintendent of Police during the year 1951?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Orders suspending or cancelling conductor's pass of bus conductors are quasi-judicial in nature and not mere executive orders. There were 888 cases of cancellation or suspension of conductors' passes in the whole State in 1951 by the District Superintendents of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, who are the licensing authorities."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if any appeal lies over the orders of these officers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, in the mofussil the appeal is to the Regional Transport Authority and in the City it is to the Road Traffic Board."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will amend the rules, to conform to the principles of justice, so that orders for the cancellation of passes may be passed only after the conductors are found guilty before a court of law? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The procedure now followed is this. In every case of suspension under Rule 242 of the Motor Vehicles Act, an opportunity is given to the delinquent to show cause in writing within a specified time as to why his license should not be suspended. This explanation is duly considered as also any witnesses' statements which may be submitted. The Government have ordered that where punitive departmental action is possible, prosecution should not be launched, except for special reasons or in very grave cases.”

Thiruvadi anicut.

* 178 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there are increasing leakages in Thiruvadi anicut in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ There has been no leakage after grouting was done in May last.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know, Sir, why then so many acres of wet lands are lying waste? Is it not due to inadequate supply of water? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The main question is with reference to leakages in Thiruvadi anicut and the Hon. Minister has answered that there has been no leakage.”

Representations from the labourers in Cinchona estates, Anamalais.

* 179 Q.—SRI N. MAHALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the labour from its Cinchona estates in the Anamalais;

(b) whether the labour are demanding supply of a pair of rugs per year; and

(c) whether the labour are demanding to and fro charges at the time of the annual recess and whether such allowances are allowed to labour in other estates?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The Government have sanctioned the supply of a cumby free of cost, every year, to the workers in the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Quinine Factory.

“ (c) The Government have sanctioned the payment of one way rail or bus fare from the Estate to the native village of the worker or *vice versa* plus an allowance of annas twelve per day of journey to each worker employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Quinine Factory every year subject to the condition that he has worked for a period of not less than ten months on each occasion. It is understood that such allowance is allowed to workers in private estates also.”

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SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" In answer to my question (b) as to whether the labourers are demanding supply of a pair of rugs per year, the Hon. Minister is pleased to answer that the Government have sanctioned the supply of a cumby. I request the Hon. Minister to clarify his answer? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I said, Sir, that one cumby was supplied."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Will the Government consider giving two cumbies to each labourer? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" A good cumby is just as good as two rugs."

Roads laid under famine relief works in Srikakulam district.

* 180 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number, length and cost of the roads laid under the scheme of famine relief works during the period from 1941 to 1945 in Srikakulam district?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" 26 roads for a length of about 70 miles were formed during 1943-46 when test works to provide employment to Burma Evacuee labour were undertaken at a cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs in the composite Visakhapatnam district. Out of these 26 roads, 13 to a length of 54 miles had been completed and 13 remained incomplete when the relief works were closed. All the 13 incomplete roads and eight completed roads lie in the Srikakulam district. Information regarding details of the total length and the cost of the 21 roads in the Srikakulam district is not available."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, whether the Government are aware that all the roads, both completed and not completed, are in a dilapidated condition and that no repairs have been undertaken till to-day in spite of repeated requests? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" These roads have to be taken care of by the district boards. The complaint of the hon. Member will be referred to the concerned district boards."

* 181 Q.—

Assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam, Guntur district.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" As this is an important question, I would request the Hon. Speaker to take up this question to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna would agree to take up this question to-morrow? "

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" I have no objection to this question being taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will then take up this question to-morrow."

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City Bus Transport.

* 182 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of profit, if any, that was derived by Government by its City Bus Transport undertaking; and

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the scheme to the mufassal; and if not, why not?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) A statement^a furnishing the information required is laid on the table of the House.

“(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 9 given on the floor of the House on the 1st July 1952 which is reproduced below :—

‘Government have decided to defer extension of nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City for administrative and general policy considerations’.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—“లాభాలు ఎక్కువగా వస్తున్నాయంటున్నారు, గనుక పేటిలో బస్ రేట్లు తగ్గిస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government will reduce the bus fares paid by passengers in view of the fact that the Government are making a profit?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“We shall consider the suggestion if the profits continue for all time.”

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—“On a point of order, అధ్యక్షా, గోపాల క్రిష్ణయ్యగారు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న అడిగితే మంత్రిగారు ఇంగ్లీషులో సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు. మాజీటివారికి ఇంగ్లీషు రాదు. మంత్రిగారు ఏమి సమాధానమిస్తున్నారో మాకు అర్థం కావటంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషు సమాధానాలను తెలుగులోకి తర్జుమా చేయిస్తేనే కాని మేము సభలో వింటున్నారోదో తెలుసుకోలేము. ఈ విషయమై రెండు చర్యాయాలు జాబులు పంపుకొన్నాము. వాటికింకా జవాబు రాలేదు. ఈ విషయమై స్పీకర్ గారు సౌకర్యాల కల్పగజేయాలి.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, what the hon. Member says is this: When a question is asked in the Telugu language, the answer is given in the English language, and many of us do not understand the answer that has been given in the English language. It is very disadvantageous for all of us when a question is put in the Telugu language and answered in English. I request the Chair to make arrangements for translating the English answers also into Telugu.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government will arrange for the issue of monthly concessional bus passes to students and non-gazetted officers?”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter was considered and for administrative reasons it was given up.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that the policy of the Government is not to extend nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City. In view of the above general policy of the Government, will the Government also consider the question of abolishing nationalization of motor transport in the City and handing it over to private managements? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, in the statement, furnishing the amount of profit derived by Government by the City Bus Transport undertaking, placed on the Table of the House, the Government have stated that in 1948-49 they got a profit of Rs. 8,59,296, that in 1949-50 they got a profit of Rs. 1,47,602, and that in 1950-51 they got a profit of Rs. 4,21,937. May I know whether the Hon. Minister has gone into the question of the reasons for the fall in the profits derived by the Government, and whether the Hon. Minister has gone through the Three-Man Committee Report appointed by the previous Government, in this connexion? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ So far I am aware, the answer is simple. The buses were new in 1947 and therefore we got large profits in that year. In 1951, the buses became old and required lot of repairs. The spare parts were also costly. Therefore the expenditure went up in 1951. That is the only answer I can give. I have studied the report of the Three-Man Committee. If the hon. Member puts any specific question I will answer it.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ On a point of information, Sir, regarding the business of the House . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Leader of the House will state the programme of business to-morrow.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will there be any non-official day during this sitting? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When the programme of business is announced to-morrow, the hon. Member will be in a position to know whether there is a non-official day or not.”

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

(1) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES—cont.

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த தொழில் இலாகா மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமது பிரசங்கத்தில் இந்த மான்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பல விதமான பிரிவுகளைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

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அதில் சர்க்கார் ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களைப் பற்றியும் அதாவது ஆந்திரா காசிட உற்பத்தி தொழிற்சாலைகளைப் பற்றியும் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைப் பற்றியும் இன்னும் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பார்த்தும் போது கொள்கை அளவில் ஏதோ ஒரு நல்லெண்ணத்தைக் காட்டுவதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கணிசமான அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்குப் போதுமான நிலை திட்டங்களை எடுத்துநடத்தாக தெரியவில்லை. உதாரணமாக இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா போன்ற உலோகங்களில் சர்க்கார் எந்தத் துறையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதும் தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் வருவிற்கும் செலவிற்கும் கிட்டத்தட்ட சரியாக செலவாகி வருவதோடு செலவு கூட ஒரு பங்கு அதிகமாக இருப்பதையே பார்த்தோம். இம்மாதிரி பூமியின் கீழ் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் மூலப்பொருள்களை எடுத்து, நாட்டை செழுப்பான முறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய தேவையாக இருக்கலாம். ஒரு ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலுள்ள வரவு செலவை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சாத்தியமாக இருக்கும் திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்து நடத்தலாம். எதற்கு எடுத்தாலும் நிதி நிலைமை சரியாக இல்லை. நிதி செளகரியங்கள் போதாது என்று சொல்லி விடலாம். ஆனால், இந்த நிதிநிலைமைக்கான வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் எப்பொழுதுதான் செய்யப்போகிறதோ என்பது தெரியாத விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து இந்திய சர்க்காருக்குப் போகக் கூடிய நிதியிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பெற்று இம்மாதிரியான பெரிய திட்டங்களை இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்; அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியில் பணத்தை எழுப்பியோ, அல்லது செல்வம் படைத்தவர்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தைக் கடனாக வாங்கியோ இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்றலாம். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இம்மாதிரி நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லாமல் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போய் பேசாமல் இருந்தால் பூமியில் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா முதலிய பெரிய மூலப்பொருள்கள் இருந்தும் அவைகளை எடுத்து வேலை செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் போகலாம்.

“கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். சென்ற யுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு இந்தநாட்டில் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்திற்கு ஆளான ஒரு ஜாதியார் என்று கேட்டால் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள்தான் என்பதைத் தயக்கம் இல்லாமல் சொல்லலாம். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் அவர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைத்தால் கூலி கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது, கூலி கிடைத்தால் நூல் கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. சென்ற 20 வருஷ காலமாக இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனை பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை இவ்வளவு லகுவாக உடனடியாக தீர்க்கமுடியாது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். இருந்தாலும் நேற்று தினம் கூட கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட மாதிரி நம்முடைய தேவைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய வேஷ்டிகள், துண்டுகள், புடவைகள் சேலைகள் போன்ற சரக்குகளை மில்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் இந்த சர்க்கார் கலந்து ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் இந்த பிரச்சனையை தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். மற்றும், இன்றைய தினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கின்ற கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனையை ஒருவாறு சமாளிக்க முடியும். இன்றையதினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் போதுமானதாக சிறிதளவு பரிகாரம் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் அவ்வளவு செளகரியம் கொடுக்கக் கூடியதாக இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய போதுமான ஸ்தாபனங்களை அடிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அந்த மாதிரியான கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்கு நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு காலத்தில் மத்திய கூட்டுறவு பண்டகசாலைகள் பல

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ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெற்று வந்தன. அந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சாலைகள் எல்லாம் இந்த உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தான பிறகு மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன அவைகளை நடத்திய வியாபாரிகளிடம் நிதி முயங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவர்களிடம் இன்றைய தினம் குறைந்தது 50 லட்சம், ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் நிதி முயங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அதை உபயோகித்து இந்தக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும்பொருட்டு ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“There is too much noise in the Assembly.”

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU:—“அது மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மூல தனத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு முறையில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஸ்தாபிக்கமுடியும். இதைச் செய்தால் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.”

“மூன்றாவதாக, கதர் அபிவிருத்திக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் மறுபடியும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்க முன்வந்ததை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள் கதரைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது, “அது அனாவசியமானது, அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகப் பணம் விரயமாகின்றது” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் சர்க்காரின் கீழ் நடைபெற்று வரும் கதர் இலாகாவின் மூலம் 46 ஆயிரம் சொசைம் நூற்போர் பதிவு செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், வாஸ்தவத்தில் அது கதர் சரித்திரத்திலேயே ஒரு கணிசமான முன்னேற்றமாகும். ஆகவே, கதர் அபிவிருத்தியை சர்க்காரே ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நடத்த முன்வந்திருப்பது நன்மையளிக்கக் கூடிய விஷயமாகும். ஆனால், கதருக்குச் சாயம் அச்சு போடுவதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் கதர் இலாகாவில் கிடையாது. திருப்பூர் சர்க்கா சங்க ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்றுவந்த சாய அச்சு இலாகாவை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“அத்யக்ஷ, நேன் ఈ కొత్త రీకూనాన్సి

11-40
a.m.

లక్షయను మార్చాడును. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము మొత్తము బడ్జెటులో 65 కోట్లు ఖర్చుపెడుచూ, ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తము రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఆదా సూటికి మూడు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది. ఆయితే ఒక క్రకృత ఈ ప్రభుత్వము, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మరియు అధికారులూ ఉన్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ వారంతా గత ఆయిదు, ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి మన దేశాన్ని పరిశామికంగా అభివృద్ధి పరచాలని ప్రచారము చేయడమే కాకుండా అనేక రకముల plans వేసు వచ్చారు. కాని ఈ బడ్జెటు విధానాన్ని బట్టి చూస్తే, వీరి ప్రచారము, వీరి plans అన్నీ కూడా కాగితాలమీద ఉంటున్నవేగాని, అవరణకు లీసుకు రావడం లేదని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడున్నటువంటి కొద్ది ఖర్చుమొత్తమునూ, ఆదా రాజమండ్రీలో ఉన్నటువంటి పేదరు మిల్లు, గూడూరులో ఉన్నటువంటి సిరామిక్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ, మలబారులో ఉన్నటువంటి కేరళా లాండ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ వగైరాలవల్ల లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయని మంత్రిగారు వారి ఉపన్యాసములూ స్పష్టం చేశారు. కాని ఈ రీతిగా ఒక క్రకృత ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తం లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయంటే కూడ ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు గాను ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తం ఎక్కువ చేసి అభివృద్ధిపరచడం లేదు అనేటువంటి విషయాన్ని ఆలోచించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. మన దేశంలో ఖర్చుమొత్తం ఎంతటి అవకాశమున్నది అని చూచినట్లయితే, మన దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా మదరాసు రాష్ట్రంలో అందులోను ఆంధ్ర దేశములో అనేక రకాల ఖనిజ సంపద ఉన్నదనేది స్పష్టమైన విషయమే. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ ప్లానింగు కమిటీవారు ఈ విషయాన్ని ఖరీదించి, మన రాష్ట్రంలో వివిధ జిల్లాలలో ఏ రకమైనటువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకును

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[Sri M. Veerabhadram]

వాటిని వివిధంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయవచ్చును అనే విషయాలను గురించి వారి రిపోర్టులో సూచించారు. 1948 వ సంవత్సరములోనే ఈ కమిటీవారు రిపోర్టు తయారుచేసి ఇచ్చినాగూడా—అసగా ఇప్పటికి వాలుగు సంవత్సరాలైనది—ఈనాటికి కూడ వీరి సూచనలు వీరి అమలుజరుపబడలేదు. కారణమేమిటో తెలియడం లేదు. కాని వీరు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాలను బట్టి దూడై వీరయొక్క మూలసూత్రాలన్నీ లోపమున్నవని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఎంతో ఖనిజ సంపదగల మన దేశంలో, ముఖ్యంగా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా ఉండడానికి కారణమేమి: వీటి అభివృద్ధికి వీరి అటంకమున్నవని అంగీంచినట్లయితే ఒక విషయము స్పష్టముగా తెలియుచున్నది. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలన కాలంలో వారు మన దేశంలో ఏలాటి శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా అటంకపెట్టారు. కాని బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలన పోయి ఇప్పుడు మనకు స్వర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చిన ఈ రోజులలో కూడ ఎందుకు శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కావడం లేదు అంటే ఆ బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు ఇంకా మన దేశంలో ఉన్నందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ప్యేరీ అంతు కో మొదలైనటువంటి విదేశీ కంపెనీలు చిట్టివలన, సామర్లకోట, మకరాను, మధుర మొదలైన పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో స్థానం ఏర్పరచుకొని శరీశములను హస్తగతం చేసుకొని మన దేశంలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ సంపదలను, జాతీయ ఆదాయములను కొంత భాగాన్ని ప్రతి సంవత్సరము మన దేశంనుంచి తరలించుకొని పోతన్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మనయొక్క శరీశములు అభివృద్ధికావడానికి అటంకము కలుగుచున్నది. మన దేశంలో పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి మరొక కారణమున్నది. దేశంలో ఎక్కడ చూచినప్పటికీనీ ఇప్పుడు slump విప్పడోదని మనము వింటున్నాము. ఒక ప్రక్కన ఈ slump కారణ గాధరలు పడిపోవడంచూచి ఎంతో షిష్టున్నాముగాని మరొక ప్రక్కన విచారమిస్తున్నాము. ఎందుకనగా ప్రజలు వస్తువులను కొనకోడానికి శక్తి లేకుండా ఉన్నారు. అనేక దుకాణాలలోనూ, అనేక కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలోనూ చేనేత బట్టలు అమ్మడుపోక సరుకు మూలుగుచున్నది. అంటే ప్రజలకు ఈ బట్ట ఉపయోగం లేక కాదు, బట్టలు అవసరమే గాని వారికి కొనడానికి శక్తి లేక పోవడంవల్లనే బట్ట అంతా దుకాణాలలో మురుగుతున్నది. దీనికి మూల కారణం దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా ఎక్కువ జనాభా అసగా నాటికి 80 మంది రైతాంగం మీద రైతాంగం అయినందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆయా శరీశములలో తయారయ్యే సరుకుకు మార్కెట్ లభించడం లేదు. దీనికి ప్రధాన కారణం ఖాస్యాకు విధానం రద్దుచేసి ప్రజల కొనగోరు శక్తిని అభివృద్ధి చేయక పోవడమే. అన్ని దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా యుద్ధ కాలంలో (Tanneries) పోళ్ళు శరీశములను పులులు రెండు వందలు వరకు ఉండేవి. వాటిలో 20 వేల వరకు కార్మికులు ప.చేస్తూ ఉండే వారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఈ పోళ్ళ శరీశములు మూలకదాయి. అందువల్ల ఈ కార్మికులందరు నిరుద్యోగులై పోయారు. సరుకును విదేశాలకు ఎగుమతి చేసుకొనే షాకర్యాలు లేకపోవడంవల్లా ఈ శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి ఒక కారణమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము సత్వర చర్య తీసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. తరువాత పౌండ్రీస్ విషయంలో ఇవి యుద్ధ కాలంలో 270 వరకు ఉండేవి. వీటిలో చాలావు 10 వేల మంది కార్మికులకు సరిపోయినంత సని దొరికేది. కాని ఈ పౌండ్రీస్ అన్ని ఈ రోజు మూల పడిపోయినాయి. ఒక్క బెజవాడలోనే 70 పావులుంటే ఇజన్సీ ఇప్పుడు సనిచేయడం లేదు ప్రస్తుతము నామమాత్రంగా ఉన్న వీటిలో సనిచేస్తున్న కార్మికులు మొదకంటే ఎక్కువ లేరు. ఎందుకనగా ఈ పౌండ్రీస్ యొక్క యజమానులు వాళ్ళకు విచ్చూటువంటి కోటాను కొంగ వ్యాపారం చేస్తున్నారు. వాళ్ళు తయారు చేసినటువంటి సరకు మార్కెట్ కు

[Sri M. Veerabhadram]

[22nd July 1952]

కొరకక పోవడం అనేది జరుగుతున్నది. తరువాత అదేమిటిగానే అలుమినియం ఫ్యాక్టరీ కూడ మూలపడుతున్నది. కనుక వీటన్నిటిని ప్రభుత్వము తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అంధ్ర దేశములోని ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ చూచినట్లయితే గత ఏ సంవత్సరాల ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ప్రభుత్వము అంధ్రదేశాన్ని సరిగ్గా తట్టి ప్రేమతో చూస్తున్నదిన్నట్లు గుర్తున్నది. అందులోను రాయలసీమను చాలా అన్యాయంగా చూస్తున్నారు. వివిషయంలో చూచినప్పుడేని ఇంగ్లెండ్‌లో ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలోగాని, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంలోగాని, శక్తిశక్తుల అభివృద్ధి విషయంలోగాని, అన్ని విషయాలలోను రాయలసీమ పట్ల ప్రభుత్వము చాలా అన్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు కూడ వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలు. వీటి విషయంలో కూడ ప్రభుత్వము సరియైనట్లువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. కొన్ని చోట్ల కొన్నిచోట్ల ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కో ఆపరేటివ్ బేసిస్‌మీద ప్రారంభించినప్పటికీ ఇవి ఉచార్డు యొక్క ఉద్యోగముల—స్కేటరీలు గాని మేనేజర్లుగాని—చేతులలో పడడం వల్ల వీలూస్తూ పోస్టాసుర మాన్యువల్ కలయాయింది. ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీలు వడిపోయి న్నాయి. విశాఖపట్నంలో Metal and Timber Works ఉండినది. అది కూడా ఈ Co-operative department కిందనే దివాలా తీసి మూచినేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ Metal and Timber Works ను ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని పడిపిచవలె నని కోరుతున్నాను. అదే ప్రకారంగా విషయం గర్బంలో రెయిన్‌తో సోఫ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ ఉన్నది. అది కూడా సగానూ పనిచేయలేక వడిపోతున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దానికి తగిన అప్పు ఇచ్చిగాని, లేక దానిని స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనిగాని దానిని పడి పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదేమిటిగానే కలింగపట్నం, భీమునిపట్నం, కాకి నాడ మొదలైన ప్రదేశాల్లో ఉన్నటువంటి మైసరు పోర్టులను ప్రభుత్వము కోసా వ్యాపారాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచడంవ్యాసా ప్రభుత్వము తగినటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోవలె నని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించిన వరకు ఈ జిల్లాలలో అనేక రక మైనటువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకుతున్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా దీపురుపల్లెలోనుండు manganeses దొరుకుచున్నది. ఈ manganese ఆర్యాద్రును తం ఆమెరికాకు export చేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. సందూరు మాన్యువల్ export contract 1953 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు వరకు ఉంటుందని తెలుస్తున్నది. తాకు ఇతర ఖనిజ సమద ఉన్నప్పటికీ దీని అభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వము వివిధ చర్య తీసుకోక పోవడం చాలా విచార కరంగా ఉంది. మా దేశంలో ఉన్న ఈ manganese దీపురుపల్లెనందు విశాఖపట్నం పోర్టు ద్వారాను, మరికొంత మద్రాసు పోర్టు ద్వారాను ముఖ్యంగా ఆమెరికాకు, ఇతర దేశాలకు ఎగుమతిచేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. కనుక ఈ ఎగుమతికి శక్తి, ఈ ఖనిజ సమదకు ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోనే తో సటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి కొన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి సావకాశమున్నది గనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి పూనుకోవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును గురించి చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును slow down చేసింది పని త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో అనేక రకాల కొత్తకొత్త ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి అవకాశ ముండుంది. దీనియందు ప్రభుత్వం సరియైన శ్రద్ధ చూపడం లేదు. ఆఖరుకు 1953 వ సంవత్సరములో కూడ దీనిని ప్రభుత్వము పూర్తిచేస్తుందో లేదో అనే అనుమానమున్నది. కనుక 1953 వ సంవత్సరములోనైనా ఈ దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును పూర్తిచేసి దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలను పారిశ్రామికంగా అభివృద్ధిపరచవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. One British economist has observed that the Indian Budget is a gamble. It is not independent by itself like the budgets of the other countries of the world. It depends upon seasonal conditions. When there is good rainfall, the Budget is balanced. Last year, we had famine conditions in Rayalaseema and that has very adversely affected our present Budget. This year also, the south-west monsoon seems to be very disappointing in Rayalaseema. We have seen the statement issued by the Collector of Kurnool that the monsoon has failed very badly in the Kurnool district. The position is similar in Bellary and Chittoor. I am afraid that this Budget which we are discussing to-day, has to be changed due to unexpected adverse seasonal conditions in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema seems to be a drag on the revenues of the Madras State. 11-50 a.m.

“ The handloom industry in our State is a very ancient one handed over to us by our ancestors. The British did not do anything, and even the Congress Government have not done anything to improve the industry. For the first time in Madras State, the industry is faced with very adverse conditions. It may be divided into several categories like the manufacture of panchas, and manufacture of sarees, etc. I consider the manufacture of sarees is practically the monopoly of the handloom industry. Since it is the biggest industry, it deserves our sympathetic consideration. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa said in one of his speeches that the cottage industries in Japan have been making rapid progress because the people there are patriotic enough to purchase the goods manufactured by cottage industries. That national spirit prevalent in Japan is lacking in India as we are not purchasing handloom products to an appreciable extent. That is why our handloom industry is not making any progress. For the development of the saree industry, the Hon. Chief Minister said in his speech at the Saidapet meeting that it needs protection from the competition of the mill industry. Provision of technical assistance by the State to develop and improve the saree manufacture is very essential, and the Government have not taken any interest so far in this direction. I come from the Bellary district, Sir, where a large number of weavers are manufacturing silk sarees. Even Benares silk sarees are manufactured in Rayadurg. There is a power mill in Rayadurg with 50 looms where silk shirting and coating cloth are manufactured. Technical assistance is very essential to improve the handloom industry. After cinemas have become popular, fashions have been changing very quickly. Therefore, it is essential to appoint a Marketing Officer to study the up-to-date fashions and several designers to prepare designs for sarees, etc., to suit the taste and temperament of consignors. I reiterate that technical assistance to the industry has not been provided so far in this respect. There must be standardization of production so far as the saree is concerned. I understand that saree industry has made good progress in Coimbatore, Madurai, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. I am told that Coimbatore sarees find a market in Calcutta. Colour institutions must be established and the fastness of the colour must be guaranteed by the State to the consumer. The Government

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must help by establishing colour institutions and by making available to the handloom industry the services of technicians and designers to enable it to improve and compete with large-scale industry. In Rayadrug there is one factory by the name of Jayanti Fabrics. It has got 50 power looms and is able to compete very successfully with large-scale industry. Hence, electricity is essential to improve rural industries. In Japan, electricity is used extensively for the development of rural industries. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the supply of electric power so that the handloom industry, which is now languishing, may stand firm and be in a position to compete with large-scale industry.

“ In Bellary, we have got iron ore, manganese, cotton industry and sugar industry. There is scope for the development of sugar industry. I think we can open two or more sugar factories there to supply sugar for the Madras State. There is also the cumby and the carpet-weaving industries. The Government have been pleased to open a cumby mill at Bellary. Carpet-weaving as a cottage industry has to be improved. In Rayalaseema the installation of electric power has been making very rapid progress. We want technical personnel to meet the demand. The Government have spent Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Rayalaseema Polytechnic at Bellary. Though the institution has been built at such a huge cost, the instructions that are given are too poor regarding Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, etc. Courses in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering should be introduced there at an early date as the personnel trained in these courses is very essential for the economic development of Rayalaseema.

“ Rayalaseema stands first in Madras State so far as minerals are concerned. There is iron ore, manganese, red oxide, white oxide and yellow oxide. White paint is available in Rayalacheruvu and yellow paint is manufactured at Bonthalacheruvu. The Madras Government should employ a large number of geologists to make an extensive survey and find out the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry, particularly in Sandur. In 1949, two experts were sent to Sandur. They declared that there is 70 per cent of iron in the iron ore, and recommended the starting of an iron and steel industry there. With the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam, opportunities have been made available for the production of 30,000 k.w. of electric power and more, and the prospect of starting the industry now is much brighter in 1952 than what it was in 1949.”

12
noon

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to confine myself to a few items in this Demand, viz., khadi and cottage industries. There is a feeling in the mind of the Government that by cottage industries we always mean only toy manufacture, bangle-making, coir matting, pot-making, glass beads manufacture and similar small industries. But if we really want to make headway, the scope and content of the term ‘cottage industry’ must be expanded. Cottage industries do not always mean those very same things which existed here long long ago in

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the days of Mohenjo Daro and we cannot always take pride in the beauty of the pot-making or the glass-bangles industry. On the other hand, as I said, we must increase the scope and content of the term 'cottage industry'. Cottage industry really should be small-scale industry run on the most modern lines. Then only the expression 'cottage industry' will have some meaning and purpose.

"Sir, at the time when India was fighting for Independence, we had to look back to the past generally because the present pride is always rooted in the achievements of the past. We certainly found that the villagers had several occupations and that they developed a kind of skill which was the marvel of the entire world. Therefore, we based our theories upon those cottage industries. The spirit behind this was the spirit of decentralization, to help the villages to grow up into good, self-sufficient units. But this was not understood by the departments for they had been brought up in a different tradition. They understood industry only as large-scale industry run with machinery purchased from the West and which was designed only to suit cut-throat competition. If machinery was designed in Germany, it was designed to capture the world markets. If it was designed in New York, it was equally designed to capture the world markets. Whenever we wanted to imitate the Westerners, we also used to plan and design our industrial schemes on the Western lines, with the result that the idea of decentralization of the industry and the spreading of the prosperity to the villages had been lost sight of. That is why some emphasis is now being laid from time to time on cottage industries and even great planners like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are saying that they are not against cottage industries or small-scale industries and that, in fact, we must find a reconciliation between the large-scale industry and small-scale industry. Now let us equate, therefore, this small-scale industry with the cottage industry which we have. Let us become modern. Sir, simply because Gandhiji said that we must have khadi—and I am a believer in khadi—it does not mean for centuries together and for millenniums together we should have the same kind of charka. In fact, if one studies the development of the charka and the part played by Gandhiji in the development of the charka, one will find that Gandhiji was not content with having an old-time charka. Every year he was calling for improvements to the charka. What was the idea behind it? It is this. Although it is an instrument to be handled by a single person so that a man will not have scope for exploiting others, still the instrument must be perfected. The charka of the olden days cannot give more than 300 yards per hour. It is our duty, therefore, to find ways and means of improving its speed so that we can get more yarn out of it. So, we must take only the principle behind what Gandhiji said. Gandhiji never said that manual power is equal in all persons. It may be that some people have got more skill and they get more yarn out of the charka. It may be some charkas are more efficient and, therefore, those persons may get more yarn out of them. If efficiency is the test of a single charka, we must also find if there is any possibility of improving its speed by modernization. We should encourage the devising of charkas with single spindle or two or three spindles which are

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run by electricity. I am not merely dreaming. In fact, the same charka which I used to ply was connected by one of the workers of the All-India Spinners Association at Anakapalle to the motor of an ordinary table fan and thereby he could get results which were astounding. He could get not 300 yards per hour but about 1,000 yards. But, unfortunately that poor worker died. He belonged to a place in Telugu Desa and he could not get recognition for his work. Apart from the question of recognition, we could not take advantage of the mechanical skill of that gentleman. But still it is a lesson to us that we can improve the charka and make it an electrically-driven one. After all, what is a textile mill? A textile mill is an assemblage of spindles. If we can design a machinery with 12,000 spindles, we can also design a small machinery with one, two, three or four spindles, which will be within the reach of the ordinary middle-class men. In that case, the yarn shortage in this country will be completely wiped out. Not only that, in its wake, it will solve so many other problems of large-scale industry and disputes between capital and labour. It is an item which our mechanical engineers and electrical engineers might take upon themselves to examine. In that way, we must increase the scope and content of the term 'cottage industry'. I have given charka just as an instance. Other industries also might follow suit.

"Now, our Industries Department is content with thinking out plans of only large-scale industries. It has not given any fillip to or taken any initiative in the inventing of new machinery or designing of any small-scale machinery. I think it is the duty of the Industries Department to open a separate department with that view. For example, the film industry has come to stay. Like coffee and tea which we may not like, films, though we may not like them, have come to stay. We have got the necessary machinery and I know that with a little effort we can manufacture all the films that we want and all the parts of the machinery that we want except the lenses. Why does not the Industries Department think of taking it up?

"As has been said, electricity is our god-father, friend, guide and philosopher. If, with electricity, so much of machinery could be constructed in Western parts on a large scale, why is it not possible for our engineers of the Industries Department to devise small-scale machinery to suit our needs? Take, for example, the ordinary washing of clothes. In the rainy season if our friends happen to go through the City, they will find that a good number of washermen are washing the clothes in water which is mixed up with drainage water. In all the low-level areas it is done. Even in this City in the year 1952, it is done. It is because efficient arrangements have not been made for water-supply, and modern equipment for washing has not been designed to suit our needs. It is not always possible and I am not suggesting that all electrical washing machinery must be imported wholesale, but it is up to us to follow the principle. Is it not possible for the Industries Department, for example, to construct community washing houses where the washing machine is run by electricity so that about 2,000 to

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3,000 clothes can be washed in an electrically operated washing tubs provided with rollers, almost within ten minutes or so and then handed over to the washermen? It will help us to have clean washing and the 'dhobi itch' will be a thing of the past, if we adopt that method. In the mufassal also washermen wash our clothes by the railway line. We think that our clothes are very clean but it is in dirty water that they are washed. Still we are wearing them. Will it not be possible for the Industries Department to follow the principles of the mechanized and electrically managed civilisation of the West and then design for ourselves small-scale machinery for our industries? My plea, therefore, is that we must build, upon what we know from the West, our own economy.

"Then, Sir, I find from the Budget that the Government are spending a sum of nearly Rs. 43 lakhs on a hydrogenation factory. I do not know why, when there was so much of dispute and discussion over the efficacy or the effects, good and bad, of these factories, the Government should take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory. In fact, there was adequate private enterprise. I think, seven or eight factories were opened and there were several protests and still these factories were given a lot of State aid. Still why should the Government take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It is a continuation of what has been done already and not a new thing.” 12-10 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“It may be so, Sir. This Government, of course, follow some of the principles of Wardha. In this particular case, if Wardha is against a hydrogenation factory, it is high time the Government have the question considered afresh and they can certainly stop further expenditure on the factory. The expenditure incurred on this factory till now is not very much under this head—just a lakh or so. If the Government drop this item altogether, they will not incur any great loss, as they have budgeted for Rs. 43 lakhs and have not incurred much expenditure.

“Now, coming to khadi, I wish to make an earnest plea with the Government that they must either believe in khadi or must disbelieve in it. There is no point in spending Rs. 43 lakhs and getting a return of only Rs. 30 lakhs. I am not looking to the profit side. What I wish to emphasize is this. We have been on khadi for years and years and yet we have not improved the quality. We cannot always depend upon the patriotism of the people for our khadi. I personally like khadi because it gives a direct subvention to the poor man. People must be able to take to khadi as a profitable occupation. Merely by giving subsidies and at the same time imposing restrictions on its free production or sale, you cannot improve khadi. If the quality of khadi is improved, it will certainly recommend itself to others. But I am sorry to say that I am ashamed of the quality of khadi that is produced in India after 30 years of its introduction in this country. We find that it is costly also and that is the complaint we hear. To-day, I am obliged to buy khadi from the Government stores,

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which is the same in quality as the khadi that was produced in 1922 and 1923. Besides, the All-India Spinners' Association also lay down some conditions, resulting in the killing of khadi. If you think that khadi is to be killed, please do it without wasting public funds in the manner in which you have been doing hitherto. On the other hand, if you have belief in the potency of khadi, as I have, and if you are convinced that it is a direct subvention by those who can afford to the poor people of this country, then you must open your eyes and take immediate steps to improve the quality of khadi so that everybody in India, friend or foe, will be induced to go in for khadi. Now, people are complaining against khadi and its quality and rightly too. We consider khadi as the instrument by which we were able to win our Independence, and as an instrument which forged a united nation in this country. Naturally, we are greatly pained to hear such criticisms against khadi. The previous Government, I know, had a step-motherly affection for khadi. They did not, in fact, kill it, but they did not allow it to live either. That is why we see that though a large amount had been spent on this item, the return was very poor. As I said already, the quality of the present-day khadi is the same as the one produced in 1924 and there is no improvement whatsoever. I, therefore, submit that those who are in charge of the khadi development scheme must concentrate their attention on the improvement side. They should take pains to see that they produce best quality khadi. They should not rest content with the quantity that they produce, but should also concentrate on the quality. Unless the quality is improved, it would not be economical and it would be wrong to waste public funds by providing subventions like this. If it is not possible to improve the quality, then the Government would do well to leave this thing to be taken over by private people. If this is done, the private people, bereft of all the irksome regulations of the Government and all the licensing orders and other instructions issued by the All-India Spinners' Association, will be able to produce khadi of a much better quality. As a matter of fact, the fine khadi produced at Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts would withstand competition anywhere. If there was anything which created difficulties for the production of khadi, superior khadi and khadi which will bring us reputation and which has brought India reputation in the last one century or so, it was the mismanagement of this khadi department and it was the intervention of the Government and the intervention of unknown officials of the All-India Spinners' Association. It is true that no one does it with malice. But let us face the facts. I therefore make an earnest appeal on behalf of those who still believe in khadi and the uplift of the poor man in this country, that this khadi must be improved in quality. About Rs. 40 lakhs or so has been spent. It does not matter. Why should we incur loss? That is what I am not able to understand. Certain figures are given in the book entitled 'Demands for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates for the year 1952-53.' But no details are given there. I think those figures cannot be wrong, though they may require some explanation. For example, they have budgeted for Rs. 9 lakhs for the purchase of

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yarn. In the column 'Preliminary Account' the figure given for the same item, viz., cost of yarn is Rs. 21 lakhs and odd. How does the preliminary account show an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs against this item? Is it due to the increased cost or is it due to their having purchased so much with a view to cornering the market and having lost in the end? The House will certainly be interested to get an explanation from the Hon. Minister in the matter. Similarly, for the purchase of cotton they had budgeted Rs. 2,30,000, but the figure under 'Preliminary Account' shows Rs. 7,63,001. What is the reason for all these increases? After all, this is not a new nascent venture. This has been there for years and has helped the poor people to a very great extent. When private producers who have undertaken the production of khadi have not lost, it is almost understandable why the Government alone should be losing in this fashion. We are really unable to understand the reason for this deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. This will definitely bring khadi into disrepute. Therefore, I make an appeal to the Government and to the department concerned to look into this matter. I know the department has some officers who seem to have an intense love for khadi, but this is not enough. The other departments of the Government and the Government machinery as a whole must allow those officers to have their own way. They have not complained to me and I am making this suggestion with a view to improving matters. There is this deficit, there is the quality of khadi which is very poor. This defect must be rectified. If they cannot rectify this defect and if the general set-up of the Government is against this improvement, then let the Government drop this scheme altogether and wait for better times when another Government which have belief in the Sarvodaya ideal may come forward to take it up. My only plea is that the Government should not waste public funds like this and bring khadi into disrepute. I am making this appeal, because people have been criticising those of us who still believe in khadi. Such criticisms naturally pain those of us who have intense love, faith and admiration for khadi inasmuch as it has been the instrument which was greatly responsible for the Independence that we have attained.

"There is one other matter on which I wish to say a few words. That is with regard to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of this State. Yesterday, the Hon. Minister was telling the House that there was no finance and private enterprise was not forthcoming. Then I said if the sub-soil resources were not tapped, the nation will deteriorate. Thereupon, the Hon. Chief Minister came up and said that the nation's resources would further deteriorate if we undertook this work when there was no finance. May I tell the Hon. Finance Minister, the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Industries Minister that one way of improving the financial position of this State is to tap the sub-soil resources? That is the only thing that those in authority must do in the present circumstances. You cannot improve your finances by simply talking on industries and industrial development. If you want to improve the real wealth of the country, and not the artificial wealth, you cannot do it by showing figures of deficit or

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surplus in budgets. The real wealth of the country can be improved only by tapping the sub-soil resources. Surely, a nation's prosperity will not deteriorate by undertaking such schemes as would promote the tapping of sub-soil resources. If they did not take up this work immediately and postponed the same to a future date then only the nation's prosperity would deteriorate. At present, we are obliged to import many things from foreign countries. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and to those who are interested in the prosperity of this country to strain every nerve of theirs to tap all the available sub-soil resources. Friends from the Rayalaseema have been saying in season and out of season that they have ample mineral wealth in their place which remains unexploited. They are right. It is a well-known fact that our Peninsula which belongs to the pre-Cambrian age is more than 40 crores of years old. Nowhere you have more mineral wealth than in these parts of the Peninsula. So, it is only a question of exploitation. The depth of the earth is something like 7,000 miles. Yet, we have gone only 28 miles below the crust and that too in another part of the world and not here in our country. Therefore, our Peninsula which is more than 40 crores of years old will surely give us a lot of mineral wealth if only we care to exploit it.

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"Let not the Government say that they have no finances, that private enterprise is not forthcoming and that, therefore, they will not do anything but sit tight on all the records and papers. If they do so, worms will eat away all the records in course of time. Things would be worm-eaten. I submit that the Government should take a more realistic view of the matter and take the industrialists, people with money and the zamindars to whom they are going to pay some money, into their confidence and devise a scheme by which we can tap successfully the sub-soil resources of the State.

"With these words, Sir, I support the Cut Motion."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the points raised by hon. Members in the course of the discussion yesterday and to-day. They have given us some points—some good food for our thought—with regard to cottage industries and khadi, with which I have something to do. I would like to divide the criticisms of hon. Members into two separate sections, i.e., those pertaining to khadi and the rest to cottage industries.

"Taking khadi first, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Pragada Kotaiah, suggested that khadi centres should be converted into co-operative societies and that Government should not take up the responsibility of running them but must give subsidies to the societies. As a matter of fact, the Government are not discouraging any co-operative societies being run at the khadi centres, that is, the khadi centres being run by co-operative societies. But, where there are khadi centres now run by the Government, co-operative societies could not be formed in view of the fact that they could not compete with other khadi centres. There is no objection to societies coming into existence."

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* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao said that the Government did not object to the formation of co-operative societies in areas attached to khadi centres. Kailasapatnam is a village attached to the Uratla centre and the weavers there approached the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with the share capital necessary for the formation of a society. I myself had written to the Registrar and the Development Secretary to permit them to organize a society in that area and the reply we got from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was that no society could be formed in the Uratla centre.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ The Hon. the Minister says that the Government did not object to the formation of societies and I say the Government have objected to the formation of a co-operative society at the Uratla centre on the ground that no society should exist which deals with mill yarn.”

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I stick to my original position. I am not speaking about mill yarn. I am speaking about khadi development. We have no objection to the spinning and weaving of khadi by co-operative societies. But if in the name of khadi, mill yarn is mixed with it and if it is called khadi, then I object. That is my object. My hon. Friend drew my attention to the fact that we are not allowing in the name of khadi development any co-operative societies to function and still call the whole scheme as one of development of khadi, a cottage industry. The idea of the Government is to keep pure khadi for sale to the public and not khadi mixed with mill yarn. That is not khadi. If there is private enterprise coming forward to run the khadi centres independently, the Government will certainly not stand in the way. We are anxious to produce pure and quality khadi and that is our main idea.

“ Mr. Viswanatham, Leader of the Opposition, has rightly pointed out that even after twenty or thirty years, if we are to produce the same old quality that we produced thirty years ago, there is no point in running these centres. I must say, Sir, that if there is any progress in these thirty years, it is the purity of khadi that has been maintained all through. We maintain the quality to the extent possible under the existing circumstances. After all, production of good khadi depends upon so many circumstances. It is not spinning and weaving alone. There must be a proper market also. There must be sufficient number of people to encourage this handspun and hand-woven cloth. If there is no other progress made, as was alleged by the Leader of the Opposition, it is probably because the mills have come to compete with khadi centres. But, all the same, proper care is being taken to see that no such clash actually takes place between the two interests and that more and better varieties of cloth are produced by the khadi centres.

“ Sir, it is with this view that the Government have formed a Khadi section separately to which, Mr. Viswanatham, rightly paid

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compliments. The Department is doing its best. It is trying to do its best, at any rate. We give special preference to the Khadi development scheme over other cottage industries schemes. Khadi development work receives the highest priority in the scheme of development of rural industries.

“Recently, Mr. Kotaiah and I toured some of the places where khadi work is going on and it was represented to me that the 1949 khadi rules stand in the way of progress at these centres. Recently we went into those rules and we are trying to relax some of them to see that the pace of development of khadi gets faster. We want that more people should take to this industry and improve the quality of khadi also without any restrictions whatsoever from the Government. We are looking into the rules and we shall try to do something to meet the public demand.

“There are a few other friends like Mr. Sambandam and Mr. Nallasivam who said that the expenditure on the Khadi scheme was a criminal waste and that the money might be utilised for the benefit of the weaving industry. I must humbly point out that that is their personal opinion only. I do not think that the expenditure is a waste. Probably the work done has not come up to the expectations of the hon. Members. Perhaps it is their feeling that the results achieved were not achieved as speedily as they should have been. The Government khadi scheme is based on the fact that handspinning and charka spinning will make a good cottage industry and will bring about simplicity in dress. Villages may not only become self-sufficient if this scheme succeeds but the rural population during the agricultural off-season may get themselves engaged in some useful employment.

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“The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that there was a loss of about 10 lakhs of rupees in this department. (Sri T. Viswanatham : Deficit.) I submit that the stocks are still there unsold due to the slump in the market and other difficulties. Even though there might have been a small deficit the stock is still there. The hon. Member, Mr. Seetharamiah, also said that there was a loss of about 9 lakhs under this scheme during the year 1951-52. As I have already said the stock is there and even if there is a small loss it is due to the slump in the market. When the market conditions improve we shall try to make up as much as possible by selling the stock.

“It has been generally agreed that this industry requires encouragement and should be taken care of. I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham, that we shall strive our very best with the limited resources at our disposal to improve the khadi scheme. If, however, at a later stage we find that in spite of our efforts we could not improve the industry we will confess it to the House.

“The hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested that we should try to effect some improvements to the charka by providing two or three spindles and run it with electric power so that we can increase the production of yarn.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I would like to know the reaction of the Government to this suggestion. The Leader of the Opposition said that the charka could be worked with an electric motor."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am coming to that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that if the charka is improved we can increase the outturn of yarn and also the quality of the yarn would be superior. We have absolutely no objection to try and encourage that type of charka. I might inform hon. Members in this connection that this suggestion was already discussed by the Advisory Board and we are trying to give special prizes for the invention of new and better types, not only of charka but also of small machinery used in other cottage industries. It is most welcome and such researches should be made to invent new models of charkas. I can only assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that Government are equally anxious to improve the quality of khadi produced and supply pure khadi to the public.

" Now, coming to cottage industries in general, about 27 hon. Members took part in the discussion on the ' Industries ' Demand and some of them touched on cottage industries. They criticised that the cottage industries have not been developed as they ought to have been. To some extent I confess we could have shown better progress. Cottage industries being rural enterprises, people are slow in taking to them. And the conditions in the country, namely, the slump and other things, did not bring about such good progress as we expected. But the Government are trying their very best to improve the industry.

" One hon. Member suggested that tools and raw materials may be supplied. As a matter of fact, Government have set apart 5 lakhs of rupees to be spent on free supply of up-to-date tools to the artisans in various places. Under the village industries scheme improved and labour-saving tools and implements are freely distributed to artisans engaged in village industries. The Government have also appointed 13 demonstrators to give the artisans necessary training in the use of the tools. Raw materials estimated at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs are being supplied to the artisans through co-operative societies. One crore out of the Harijan Welfare Fund of 4 crores has been set apart for the development of cottage industries.

" An hon. Member from Malabar said that coir making and cashewnut factories should be opened in that district which would give employment to the people of that district. As was already mentioned by my Hon. Colleague there are two Coir Training Schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and one Coir Demonstration Centre at Mogral in South Kanara district. The school at Beypore gives training to 40 students every year and the course extends over a period of two years. The coir school at Baruva gives training to fishermen and every year 30 candidates are admitted in the school. In the coir school at Mogral training

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in spinning of coir yarn on the charka is given. About 25 to 30 students are trained here. This school continues to do the good work done during the war period.

"As regards the cashewnut factory the Government will consider the suggestion. I can assure the House that if facilities are there and funds are available we shall certainly look into the question of establishing a factory.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Latchanna, said that Government are not taking interest in the development of cottage industries. He further said that much attention was not paid to the Srikakulam district even though there was an industry existing. As I have already said there is a coir school at Baruva wherein people are trained every year in batches in the coir industry. Government will try their very best to give some aid if private persons come forward with capital to start this industry.

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"The hon. Member, Mr. Subba Reddi, said that cottage industries such as slate making, blanket and cumby weaving should be encouraged by Government. I might inform the House that Government have constituted Advisory Boards for selecting cottage industries suitable for various districts with a view to improve the economic condition of people in those places. Woollen cumby and blanket weaving are the industries that have been selected for Bellary district. The hon. Member, Mr. N. Mahalingam, said that the Government should open research stations and that they should prohibit centralized production in the field of cottage industries like hand-pounding, oil-pressing, and that electricity should be supplied to the villages, etc. I wish to say, Sir, the Government also are thinking in that line and recently they have sanctioned the establishment of a research station which will be located at Madras and which will give training in about 15 cottage industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. We are trying our best to develop cottage industries. There is no force in the argument of the hon. Member when he said that there should be further decentralization because cottage industries and centralization are contradiction in terms. Extension of electric supply is being done on a top priority basis under the intensive rural electrification schemes and it has always been considered as the chief item in the development of cottage industries.

"The hon. Member, Mr. K. R. Nallasivam, said that the dyeing and ginning industry should be revived and that oil-pressing should be extended as a cottage industry so as to provide work for the agriculturists. The Government are fully aware of the fact and with a view to ensure a speedy revival of cottage industries, the Government have opened a training centre at Avanashi as an experimental measure and we are watching the progress. In the matter of coir schools, as I have already mentioned, Government have opened two training schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and a number of students are being trained there. Four Flaying and Tanning Demonstration parties have been sanctioned, one for Northern Circars, one for Tamil districts, one for Ceded districts and one for other areas. They demonstrate to the village

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tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and processing hides and skins and also impart instruction in the manufacture of leather goods. The Ceramic Centre at Rajahmundry provides training in improved methods of production of glazed earthenware.

“ Sir M. Visweswarayya's industrialization scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure in two taluks in each of the two districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli. Two officers of the grade of District Industries Officer have been sanctioned and sent to Mysore to gain a first-hand knowledge of the working of the scheme that is being implemented there under the personal guidance of Sir M. Visweswarayya himself. This scheme provides for development of cottage industries in a group of villages having a total population of 10,000 to 20,000. If this experimental measure were to prove a success, we will extend this scheme to other areas.

“ The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender, the need for financial assistance has long been realized. Statutory provision has been made in the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and the Director of Industries and Commerce has been empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to those who desire to start or carry on a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the development of the country. It has been pointed out that the Director of Industries and Commerce should be in a position to run the cottage industries as in Uttar Pradesh. The question is still under consideration.

“ Sir, I have tried to reply to all the points raised by hon. Members. I wish they had given me more constructive criticisms. All the same, all their suggestions will be looked into. Subject to the availability of financial resources, we shall certainly try our best to improve the cottage industries. And I assure the House that there would be no slackening on our part and with a sincerity of heart and purpose I hope to be able to show some progress at next year's budget session. With these few words, Sir, I request the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, to withdraw the cut motion and the House to pass the Demand.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I moved the Demand for Industries including cottage industries, my Colleague, the Hon. Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao, has given a categorical reply to many of the points raised by the hon. Members in respect of khadi development and other cottage industries. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the major industries and the policy in regard to yarn and textiles.

“ As many as 27 hon. Members have taken part in this debate and have given us very many valuable suggestions. I should take this opportunity of thanking them all for their good suggestions. The hon. Gentleman, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, when he moved his cut motion accused me of making a speech which looked like one that was made 20 years ago and the Demand that I presented was similar in many respects to the budget that the British Government would have presented, and that, since the British have left

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this country, there has been no progress whatever in the industrialization of our country. I shall try my best to see if I could meet some of his arguments. Sir, in the course of his speech he produced some statistics with regard to national economy. I have been trying to find out wherefrom he got them. I have failed. I should therefore like the hon. Gentleman to give me a copy of the national economy statistics so that I could study it and give my reply on a future occasion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"It is in the book published by the Madras Government itself, Madras Information Handbook with graphs, etc. I can give it to the Hon. Minister at the end of the debate."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I thank him for the information. I want to give a few figures to show how far industrialization has progressed in this State:—

		In the year 1952.
Joint Stock Companies (1944).	1,695	3,544
Oil Mills (1945)	349	1,192
Sugar factories (1945) ..	14	17
Cement factories (1945) ..	3	4
Textiles (1945)	67	75

To bring about this, the Government have extended State Aid to industries. In the year 1945 till the close of British administration, the total amount of loans sanctioned was Rs. 1,11,500 and from 1946 to 1952 the total amount of loans sanctioned is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,00,91,720.

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"Since 1945 we have allotted 5,65,857 spindles. Sir, I submit that though our achievement is not very much, it can really be said that we have done something and I hope my friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, will agree that this Government have not been sleeping but have been doing something for the industrialization of our State.

"Many hon. Members have criticised us for our lack of policy. I can only say that the policy of this Government cannot be anything outside the policy of the Government of India. The Madras Government cannot therefore have any policy which does not work within the framework of the Constitution of India. According to their policy, the Planning Commission has directed that the resources of this Government are to be devoted primarily to Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and Social Services. It is therefore very necessary that expansion of industry should mainly depend upon private enterprise. Sir, I shall refer to the cost of starting an industry in our State. The figures are staggering. It gave me a flutter when I looked at them. Faced with slender financial resources, I think this is not the ripe moment to start any industry

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“ Some of my friends have criticised that foreign monopolists exploit our natural resources and dominate our industrial market. I shall bring to the notice of the House what our own Prime Minister of India has said at a meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India in the year 1949. He observed—

‘ Indian capital needs to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because our national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital.’

I do not think that the Madras Government can explain their attitude towards foreign capital in better words than these. In all these things the Government of India and the State Government follow the same policy. As a matter of fact I know some of these foreign capitalists treat their labour quite decently. The employees are provided with medical and other attendant facilities. They have no reason to have any displeasure. I may mention in this connection that even in Russia, England and some European countries, they invited foreign capital in the initial stages for their industrial advancement. May be, that after we have expanded considerably in the industrial line and our men have learnt to handle the machinery, we can say good-bye to them and say that they have no business hereafter to remain on our soil. After all, as I have observed earlier, these foreign capitalists are treating their labour quite comfortably and labour has absolutely no reason to complain.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether we want foreign capital placed at our doors and we run the industry with our own men or do we invite foreign capitalists to exploit us.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ For the starting of new industries the policy which we have been hitherto pursuing will continue to stand. So far as industries that exist in this country go, it will take some time for us to effect a change. Therefore, I would request my friends to have some patience. (Hear, hear.)

“ Many friends coming from different parts of our State have pleaded for every conceivable industry in their localities. Friends coming from sugarcane growing parts have pleaded for a sugar factory, those from the groundnut area, for a Vanaspati factory, those from the bamboo-growing area, for a paper mill, and those from places wherein limestone is found in abundance for a cement factory. Friends like Mr. Pragada Kotiah coming from places wherein common-salt is prevalent, have requested the Government to start a soda-ash factory. Of course, our State would have advanced industrially very much if we are endowed with sufficient finances to start these industries. Let me give the staggering figures for the starting of each factory.

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Name of factory.	Cost involved.
	RS.
Vanaspatti	30 to 40 lakhs.
Sugar	30 to 50 lakhs.
Paper	50 to 60 lakhs.
Cement	1 crore.
Soda-ash	2 crores.
Pig-iron	50 crores.

How hopelessly bad are we in not being in a position to start these factories! My friend the hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to our mineral resources. I have always felt that I should have been a Minister for Industries not in Madras State but in a country like America when I will have ample dollars at my disposal to order the starting of any industry and important mining concerns. Most unfortunately we lack the necessary finances to start these factories, which I would have very much wished to start, had I the requisite capital."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHY :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries seems to be worried over finding the necessary finances for capital works. May I tell him that the total amount of profits exported from this country by foreign concerns is to the tune of Rs. 120 crores. Can we not divert some of these profits to our industrial expansion? "

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Opinions on how capital could be found to finance some of our capital works may vary with individuals. I therefore do not want to be dragged into any controversy with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthy. So far as we are concerned, we shall leave it for a debate in future in this House.

" Sir, I was referring to the request made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition for the exploitation of our mineral resources and the starting of mining concerns. No doubt, it is a good suggestion. It is right that he has said so. For myself I sincerely wish that our mineral resources should be exploited to the full. But where are we? Are we having the necessary funds to start mining companies? I pray that the time should come soon when we could have the necessary funds for the same.

" Friends have complained about our Polytechnics. They have complained that a lot of students have been rejected by these institutions. The problem is not new, Sir. It happens in every State. We could admit students only according to the capacity of our technical institutions. Let me give the figures. During last year, as many as 3,082 students applied for seats in the Polytechnics. Out of them 1,241 students were selected. This year the number of applicants totals 2,385. So far we have selected 1,056 candidates and a few more are likely to be selected shortly. Those who have been rejected are those who do not possess the

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requisite qualifications in engineering or the knowledge expected of them in mathematics. I am of the view that our Polytechnics have done well on the whole. The Government are considering seriously the question of increasing the strength of these Polytechnics and extending the courses of study in civil and mechanical engineering.

"I shall now come to the question of our handloom industry."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the inconveniences caused to the students in Andhra Desiya Kalamandir, will the Government consider the desirability of taking over that institution?"

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Because that institution was under private management, I did not refer to it. Now that the hon. Member has asked for information let me reveal that this Andhra Desiya Kalamandir was advised by the Government to conform their syllabuses to those prescribed in Government Polytechnics. But the private management chose to adopt their own courses of study. This is one particular case wherein private managements have mismanaged resulting in consequent sufferings for the students. But I have come to the rescue of the students. I have given an assurance to the students that those who are qualified will be taken into the first-year course. I am not making any remarks against anybody. I am only saying that the Government have done their best in the matter and have not kept silent over it.

"I am afraid that this is not the occasion for me to give a 1 p.m. categorical reply to my Friend, Sri Venkateswarlu, as the matter has got to be examined separately and its financial implications have got to be worked out. If the authorities of the school do put up such a proposal, we shall certainly see what can be done.

"I must congratulate my hon. Friends, Sri Kotaiah, and Sri Arunachalam, for the very excellent suggestions that they have made in respect of yarn and handloom cloth. It is very fortunate that we have two experts whose experience and knowledge of the industry must be respected by all including the Minister. I have just now taken over this portfolio, but Mr. Kotaiah and Sri Arunachalam have spent a lifetime upon it and have been Members of a Legislature for years together, but still I am surprised they put so much blame on the Central Government and on the State Government. Knowing as they do that we are working within the framework of the existing Constitution and knowing as they do being members of the Provincial Handloom Committee, that the Government of India control the mechanism connected with this industry, I was rather surprised that they should have made a speech on the floor of the House creating the impression that the Madras Government and the Madras Ministry have got so many things to offer to the weavers but are not offering them, and that having every right to protest to the Government of India, they have not protested. Friends must remember that the Central

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Government have got powers over the mills and their production with regard to the counts and quantity of yarn and also price fixation which is subject to quarterly revision by the Textile Commissioner who does it with the help of the Central Cotton Committee and the Tariff Board. My hon. Friend, Sri Arunachalam, referred to the fact that the price of 26s has suddenly gone up. He will remember that after 1948, yarn was arranged in groups of five and 20s to 25s formed one group and 26s to 30s formed another group and in this arrangement the difference in price has been even to the extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, which is inevitable in the matter of this grouping of various counts. I can assure hon. Members that the State Government have protested against the increased price and that they will continue to protest as long as it lies in their power. Friends have also suggested that we should ask the Government of India to ask our mills to spin the counts that we wanted. We have taken up this question and it was only the other day we had a conference with the Under Secretary to the Government of India and the Assistant Textile Commissioner and they have asked for statistics regarding the total quantity of yarn that may be necessary and I am hoping that in the near future, we shall be getting a favourable answer. At the Centre, luckily for us, we have as the Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, who, I think, has got sympathy for the Madras State and my Friends must admit that the mills at Ahmedabad have got a pull with the Central Government which is beyond our powers. Regarding one-third of the Indian cotton yarn, my friends are asking why that should not be stopped. My information was that two months ago this one-third cotton was not lifted but now there is demand. Instead of allowing them to lapse, the Government thought that they might advise that the mills might sell one-third of their cotton yarn to people of their own choice. Now, unfortunately the prices have gone up and there is some difficulty. Sri Kotaiah was giving evidence to show that the Madras Government had taken up the matter with the Central Government that this one-third quota should be removed and I hope they will agree.

“ Sri Kotaiah made out a point that in the distribution of yarn the quantity given to the composite mills must be reduced before the weavers are given their quota. This again I should tell him is a matter for the Central Government and I can only say that if this advice is followed, there will be less of production of mill cloth. Then, Sir, the increase in the price of yarn is also a matter for the Central Government to consider and the Government have addressed the Government of India to revise the price of yarn with reference to the reigning price of cotton. I assure hon. Members that we shall do our very best. My hon. Friend, Sri Ramamurthy, was asking why a Committee should not be appointed to work out the actual fundamental basic price of yarn so that we can impress upon the Government of India the necessity to lower the price of yarn. He also pointed out that there was enormous difference between the production costs and the price charged by them. It is, I submit, Sir, a very good suggestion which has got to be considered and I can assure him that it shall be considered.

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“ With regard to the handloom industry, I should here again thank Messrs. Kotaiah and Arunachalam for their very valuable suggestions and my thanks are also due to Sri Nagabhushanam and others. They asked why we should not advance a crore of rupees to the Society as loan. I am not sure if the Society has asked for it, not that I am assuring them that in case they come up with such a request, it will be given; but if they do, I shall have to look into the matter as it is a matter concerning finance. I am sure even if the Government want to give that assistance to the Society, the Co-operative Society can have it from its own financing banks.

“ Sri Arunachalam pointed out that in some places the wages were below those fixed by the Government. I have not heard of any such complaints but if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to my notice, I shall certainly look into the matter. My Friend also suggested that the Government must buy all the unsold cloth. It is, I submit, Sir, a costly process and I am afraid that a lot of money will be involved in the matter.”

Sri Pragada Kotaiah rose from his seat.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Minister is not yielding.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am sorry I cannot yield unless it is a point of order that is going to be raised.

“ It is a very costly process to buy up all the existing cloth and I am afraid if you undertake that responsibility, the State finances will not be sufficient”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister was telling the House, Sir, that the handloom weavers wanted the Government to purchase the entire accumulated stock of cloth with the primary societies. The primary societies never wanted it, nor did the handloom weavers want it, but they wanted financial assistance. Now the Hon. Minister says that they can approach the financing banks. Let me tell him, Sir, that we have approached them and we could not. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not a point of order.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I was only trying to explain the views put forward by member after member in this House that the unsold cloth should be taken over by the Government and I was only saying that our finances are not sufficient for the purpose. I am afraid that even if Sri Chintaman Deshmukh were to come to our help, it would not be sufficient. The scheme we are now trying is to be tried for three months and, therefore, let us wait and see. There will be time enough to consider these suggestions after the three months' period is over, if the Hon. the Finance Minister is able to spare a crore of rupees.

“ Friends talked about standardization and reservation. So far as standardization is concerned, the handloom weavers' society

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have got some sort of standardization. If what our Chief Minister wanted, namely, dhoties with border and coloured sarees are reserved, the problems of the handloom weavers would be solved for years and years to come and I can assure the House that we are taking up this matter with the Central Government and we shall see what can be done and if we fail, it shall not be for want of our efforts but for some other reasons beyond our control.

1-10
p.m.

" Sir, it has been suggested that we should have a separate department for the handloom industry. The Development Department looked into the matter and found that the amount of work now existing is not sufficient to warrant a separate department but they have, however, employed a separate Superintendent in the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities to be in charge. As for the necessity for a separate Minister, it is for my Chief Minister to decide and if he decides to hand this subject over to some other Minister, I shall only be very thankful.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Pragada Kotiah, criticized the working of the Textile Institute. I can only say that, having been a product of that institute, it rather surprises me to hear what Mr. Kotiah has to say about it. I believe, if Mr. Kotiah is what he is to-day, it is due to that institute. Sir, usually students are grateful to their *Alma Mater*, but Mr. Kotiah seems to be an exception. So far as my knowledge goes, the Textile Institute is doing good work and it trains boys in bleaching, dyeing, weaving, jacquard weaving, powerloom weaving and knitting. Of course, preference is given mostly to the sons of those who have been engaged in the trade. I have visited this institute informally. But, I am not such an expert and I would like to take Mr. Kotiah next time when I visit that Institute, so that we can look at the working of the Institute with an expert eye and decide the future of this Institute.

" Sir, some hon. Members wanted that we should split the Development Department and have a separate department for the handloom industry. At the present moment, the Development Department includes many more things outside my portfolio. The Development Department is a composite department consisting of at least 10 sections dealing with subjects like fisheries and so many other things, of which mine is only one.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Kotiah, suggested that the Government should decentralize mills. It is true that at the present moment all these mills are concentrated in the areas of Coimbatore, Ramana-thapuram, Madurai and portions of Tirunelveli. It is unfortunate that where capital is available, there the mills are started. Where capital is not available, the mills are also not there. Well, Sir, we have considered 10,000 spindles as an economic unit. Still, in response to requests, we have permitted two people to work on 1,000 spindles as an experiment. But, I am sorry to say, that one has now come forward to say that he is afraid that it would not work and has asked for concessions. I am only saying this because the less the number of spindles the more the danger of its not working economically. Therefore, it is a matter for investigation.

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“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Arunachalam, referred to two matters which are of very great importance. One is about the departmental order—which he showed to me—wherein people are not permitted to become members of the Primary Co-operative Weavers' Societies beyond a particular date. I am not questioning the correctness of his statement and I have seen the order. But there must be some confusion in the understanding of the position taken up by the Government. We suggested that everybody seeking relief must be admitted to the existing societies. The Government will make an advance at the rate of Rs. 25 a member. In the case of new societies formed, the Government have made only one condition, that either 50 per cent of the members will pay their capital in full or all of them should pay 50 per cent of the capital. I quite agree with Mr. Arunachalam that what I am saying appears to be different from what he is saying, but I can assure him that I will have the matter looked into.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratna Goundar, said that only 80 to 100 counts yarn are supplied in Karur where only low counts are wanted. I will look into the matter.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalakrishna Reddi, complained that Nellore district has not been included in the scheme prepared to give relief to handloom weavers through co-operatives. I will look into this matter.

“ Now I come to the complaint that sufficient attention has not been paid to the development of industries in Rayalaseema in particular and Andhra in general. Sir, the Andhra Paper Mills is the only one of its kind in South India and it is in Rajahmundry. The Government have set up a Ceramic Factory at Gudur in the Nellore district. The Government have established three Polytechnics at Vuyyuru, Kakinada and Bellary. Industrial schools have also been attached to the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru. An Oil Technological Institute has also been set up at Anantapur. The Rayalaseema Development Board has recommended the establishment of paint and lithopone factories at Thimmancherla and Vempalle. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government. The Government have also sanctioned financial aid to the industrialists of Andhra Desa to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs during the years 1946—52.

“ With regard to Rayalaseema, I have to state that under the post-war plan for the development of the cement industry, permission was given to set up a cement factory at Kurnool with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. A capital of Rs. 1 crore was permitted to be used by the concern and the Government intended to take 51 per cent of the shares. But due to lack of public response, the promoter finally expressed his inability to proceed with the scheme and the permission accorded was revoked. Another industrialist then came forward to set up a cement factory at Kurnool. This Government have recommended the case to the Government of India and I hope that Kurnool will have a cement factory in the near future. One textile mill at Adoni has started production. There is a Polytechnic at Bellary. The Government have given financial aid to industries in Rayalaseema to the tune of

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Rs. 19 lakhs. The Government have also given financial assistance to the following four sugar factories in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts :—

(1) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Anakapalle.

(2) The Etikoppaka Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Ltd., Etikoppaka.

(3) The Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Sithanagaram.

(4) Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Bobbili.

There is also a vanaspathi factory in the Srikakulam district, set up under the post-war plan, viz., the Vizagapatam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,50,000 to the Visakhapatnam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have permitted the Indian Chemicals and Fertilisers, Visakhapatnam, to put up a caustic soda factory at Visakhapatnam. Last but not the least—the Government can take pride over it—the Caltex Company, Ltd., investigated the possibilities of setting up an oil refinery plant at Visakhapatnam on the model of the Burina Shell plant at Bombay. Agreements to that effect are understood to have been made. After hearing all this, I hope my Andhra friends will not have much reason to complain. In fact, it should have been the other way, for my Tamil friends could have complained that enough attention is not given to Tamilnad. I am glad that they did not raise any regional issue on this question. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sambandam, raised that point and he did not pursue it further. Sir, as long as we work together, we should make no difference between Andhra and Tamil and especially in the allotment of money for the development of the State.

“ Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ari Gowder, referred to the losses sustained by the tea companies. I am not sure if Mr. Ari Gowder has got any interest in the tea companies. The people say that they make plenty of money. He also raised another point that the Minimum Wages Act must not be enforced in the tea estates. I may tell my hon. Friend that labourers not only want the implementation of this Act but also many more amenities.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, referred to the tanning industry. It is a fact that thousands of workers are now without work because the tanneries have been closed down. What was the reason? There is a slump in the leather trade. Owing to the Korean war, people began to buy leather at whatever cost and accumulated large stocks of leather. Suddenly the slump has come and the tannery owners got panicky and they sold their leather at whatever price that was offered—from Rs. 60 to 70 it has come down to Rs. 20 to 30. What was the result? Banks refused to advance money and they have to close down their tanneries. They had exhausted all their money in this gamble on leather. This House is aware that I immediately called a conference of owners of tanneries and impressed upon them the necessity for opening the tanneries. While in some places, they have opened the tanneries, in other places, they have not opened them. I also impressed upon them that it is their

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primary duty to take back all the workers whom they had dismissed. In some places like Dindigul the tanneries are working. Of course, there are good and bad owners. Though the Government are not responsible I shall see that as far as possible discharged workers are taken in first before outsiders are admitted.

" There is the other demand of the tannery workers who want that a subsistence allowance should be given to them for the period for which they have no work. This seems to be reasonable but it is a matter for negotiation between workers and tannery owners as it involves finance. I cannot compel the owners to give effect to this proposal.

" Some hon. Members asked the Government to make the tannery owners open their tanneries. I must say, the High Court judgment is against us. We cannot force them to open their tanneries.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, wanted to hold auctions of hides and skins in India. We are thinking on those lines. We have appointed a committee of seven of the biggest tannery owners in this State. We are working out a scheme by which these auctions will be held in India. If that is done our tanneries will get more benefit. So, Sir, that is the way in which this Government is working. It may take some months before practical results are got.

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" Then, my friend was referring to the beedi industry. There are about 90,000 persons employed in it. Owing to the persistent agitation of the labour leaders to improve the condition of the persons working in that industry, a clever attempt was made by the beedi factory owners to defeat their purpose. They opened several branches and put them under the head of a manager in each place. To-day there are 2,900 managers in this State. The manager employs the labour under him. The managers are advanced money by the beedi factory owners. The managers pay the labourers under them. The managers have no money of their own. So, if any strike takes place the managers as well as the labourers under them will be thrown out of work and neither the Industrial Tribunal Award nor the Minimum Wages Act can be enforced there. Still Government are looking into the matter to see whether anything can be done to improve the lot of the labourers there.

" My Friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, made allegations about the condition of workers in the Andhra Paper Mills and in other industries. I do not know where he got that information. I may inform him that the relations between the Government and their labour are very cordial. I hope it will continue to be cordial, and there will be no occasion to say that it is not so.

" Then, Sir, some friends have laid the charge that Government commercial concerns are working at a loss. I refute that allegation. It is wrong. I shall give the House an idea of the profits earned by the several commercial concerns. The Andhra Paper Mills has earned a profit of Rs. 1.68 lakhs; the Kerala Soap Factory has earned a profit of Rs. 48,868; the Ceramic Factory has made a

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profit of Rs. 4,065; and the Silk Factory has made a profit of Rs. 2,817. These are the profits for the last year. The profit earned by the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop in 1950-51 is Rs. 75,222. Regarding the Vanaspathi Factory, this Government was not responsible for the starting of that concern. It was started on the assumption that the bye-products of the industry may be utilized for soap-making. It is true that Rs. 43 lakhs have been sunk without committing oneself as to whether hydrogenation is good or bad. The matter has been investigated by Government whether we should proceed with it, or whether we should sell the machinery and all that, or whether we should hand it over to some private enterprise. It is unfortunate that that factory should be started in an area where there is no groundnut grown. (Laughter.) The machinery is ready. I submit it is an unfortunate thing. I do not blame anybody. Government will see how the mistake can be set right.

“ Sir, Mr. Adityan spoke about the lignite deposits and enquired about the prospects of that fuel. Sir, expert opinion is unanimous about its potentialities. Government will continue to carry on the operations now undertaken. I can only say the plant and machinery for that is very costly. Merely for the digging of the well to investigate the scheme, i.e., to get rid of the double-air friction, so that the well may be got in proper form, it is going to cost Government 79 lakhs of rupees. In this the Government of India have given us the loan of the machinery, which will cost Rs. 20 lakhs. Sir, as our financial resources are now slender, I am afraid, we cannot do our best in the matter. I think the same hon. Member asked about the handing over of this business to an American company. There are American engineers now employed in that work. It was asked whether that company had any interest in working the scheme. When investigations are completed it is then time for us to think about the future of the scheme, whether we should hand it over to other persons outside India to work it, or whether we have enough capital in our country to take up the scheme ourselves. Sir, I think I have made out a case to show how under difficult circumstances the Industries Department is doing its job. So, may I, in all humility, ask Mr. C. V. K. Rao to withdraw his cut motion? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of information. May I ask the Hon. Minister why the amount under the State Aid to Industries Act this year has been reduced. The Hon. Minister has not explained it.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this question was raised by some other hon. Member. Sir, in reducing the amount this year, we have not shirked our responsibility towards nascent industries. We have started an Industrial Finance Corporation, whose duty it is to advance money for such concerns. So, we thought, ‘ Let us delegate our function to that body. Let us not compete in the field of assisting major industries. Let us confine ourselves to helping small industries.’ That is why, Sir, the amount under State Aid to Industries Act has been reduced this year.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What about the handloom weavers in Malabar? ”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With regard to the handloom weavers of Malabar, we wrote to the Collector about it. He has replied that the Registrar's scheme will not be applicable to Malabar. We wrote to him that we were asking two Deputy Registrars to go to the place and see whether these factories may be converted into co-operative societies or made to work under the direction of the Collector of the district. Before that letter reached the Collector, the Collector has written to us saying that some agreement has been entered into between the factories and the workers. I have no idea of what the details are. But the Collector writes that he has every hope the agreement now arrived at will be worked and the difficulties of the weavers will be got over.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—Sir, since this debate started nothing has happened to justify my withdrawing the cut motion. (Laughter.) So, I am not withdrawing my cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will put the cut motion of Sri C. V. K. Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries, be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.’ ”

“ The elementary requirements which have to be satisfied before an individual or a community can be healthy or happy are adequate food of the right quality, wholesome drinking water and a hygienic house in sanitary surroundings. These basic needs of life have so far not been provided for the mass of our people. Poverty, ignorance and disease go together in countries of low economic development like ours. Our primary problem is to break this vicious circle in order that we may reap the material benefits of our newly won political freedom.

“ The object of the Medical Department is to cure or alleviate disease by establishing well-equipped hospitals and dispensaries and

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producing well-qualified doctors and nurses. The aim of the Public Health services is to control diseases due to preventible causes and to promote positive health. Epidemic control is one of the main functions of the Public Health staff.

Cholera control work has become more effective now with the provision of a reserve of 100 Health Inspectors and four mobile vans for dealing with epidemics. These Health Inspectors are sent every year to vulnerable places like the deltaic areas in the Circars and Tanjore to carry out anticipatory anti-cholera measures such as disinfection of water sources and anti-cholera inoculations. This prevents large-scale outbreaks. When cholera breaks out the usual control methods are adopted. The mobile vans are placed at strategic centres so that they may be rushed to any area which needs immediate relief. One great handicap is the absence of isolation facilities in the rural areas. In municipal towns also the arrangements made for isolation and treatment of infectious disease cases are poor and inadequate.

Plague.—The remarkable results achieved in controlling plague and eradicating malaria are among the high-lights of the recent activities of our health workers. Though small-scale outbreaks of plague are occasionally reported from districts bordering Mysore and Hyderabad States, there is now a definite decline in the incidence of plague. Till about the end of 1950 the chief method of plague control was by fumigation of rat burrows with cyanogas and by intensive anti-plague inoculation. DDT has now replaced cyanogas fumigation as it has been found much more effective and also cheaper. DDT retains its potency in the rat burrows for about 18 months. Systematic DDT treatment of the villages in endemic areas is at present being carried out once a year as a precautionary measure to prevent outbreaks of plague. The feasibility of instituting co-ordinated measures of plague control in the border districts of Madras and Mysore are now under the immediate consideration of both the State Governments. Streptomycin is now coming into use as a very effective remedy for cholera.

Malaria is undoubtedly our major problem in public health since it ranks highest among the causes that produce prolonged illness, debility and death in our country. The technique of malaria control has undergone revolutionary changes in the course of the last few years. DDT as an indoor residual spray has been found to be a method par excellence for controlling the mosquitoes which transmit malaria. Anti-malarial work by the use of DDT has become a salient feature of the Public Health Department's work in our State. Madras has a Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum and there are four Regional Malaria Organizations with a well-organized team. Malaria as an endemic infection has almost vanished from areas of anti-malarial operations, like that of Araku and Wynaad and they are rapidly being colonized. Lands that lay fallow have been brought under the plough. In multi-purpose project areas the wiping out of malaria has removed the greatest handicap to the execution of the engineering works. Thirty-seven anti-malarial schemes are now functioning in 3,600 villages and

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hamlets in 18 districts covering a total area of 10,000 square miles. The malaria control programme will be extended to other areas this year and in course of time it is bound to become State-wide. The DDT factory proposed to be set up at Delhi with the help of the WHO and the UNICEF will meet the great demand there is in this country for DDT.

“ Sir, malnutrition is considered to-day as the most widespread and serious ailment which affects the majority of people all over the world and predisposes them to an impressive array of diseases and ill-health. Nutrition has been given a prominent place in the programme of the WHO, because of its fundamental importance to health. In under-developed countries like India where the typical diets are of low nutritive value, deficiency diseases are common and the percentage of deaths among infants and children is high. Many of our hospital beds are occupied by people whose ailment is mainly due to under-nourishment. We have a central nutrition bureau in Madras and regional nutrition units functioning under it at Anantapur and Tiruchirappalli. They have been carrying on diet and nutrition surveys in selected areas, investigating into the diseases of nutritional origin and trying experimental therapeutic measures to combat them. Each nutrition unit is having a motor van with equipment for medical examination, demonstration and propaganda. The newer knowledge of nutrition must be brought home to the people. The nutrition units and the health staff in the districts carry out propaganda, explaining to the people the defects in their routine diet and the way to make good the deficiencies. Malnutrition is due not only to lack of purchasing power but also to ignorance regarding the relative nutritive qualities of different foodstuffs. Government must be highly grateful to the UNICEF for the free gift of skim milk powder which they have been making since 1950. This has been distributed to mothers and children through various agencies. A further supply of 250 tons of milk powder from the UNICEF is expected this month. This will be distributed in famine affected districts. Provision is made for a new scheme in the present Budget for the further expansion of the activities of the Nutrition Bureau. It is proposed to give training in scientific nutrition to lay persons in charge of hostels, hotels, orphanages and other public feeding institutions.

2-40
p.m.

“ The Hotel Sanitation Committee have recently submitted their report to Government. They have pointed out the unsuitability of the premises in which the catering establishments are housed and the unhygienic practices prevailing there in storage, preparation, cooking and service of food. There is great need for controlling food infections and ensuring the wholesomeness of the food and drinks supplied to customers at these places. The public also must demand better standards of catering. Government will take suitable action on the recommendations of the Committee with a view to safeguard the health of the public who are now increasingly resorting to hotels and restaurants.

“ Maternity and Child Welfare Work is now recognized to be a very important branch of public health work. The protection of

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motherhood and childhood has become a primary concern of the modern State. The WHO has given high priority to maternity and child welfare work in its programme of health development. There are at present 511 maternity and child welfare centres in our State, of which 30 are under the Madras Corporation, 40 are managed by Government, 277 by district boards and 164 by municipalities. Fifty-three of these institutions can be classed as maternity homes since they have 4 to 6 beds in each. The Tanjore District Board has the best organized maternity and child welfare scheme, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Chingleput and Chittoor District Boards are nearly as good as Tanjore. Among the municipalities, Madurai takes the first place, Coimbatore and Salem come next. Eighty-seven women medical officers, 10 resident matrons, 133 health visitors and 1,055 maternity assistants are employed in the various schemes of maternity and child welfare work. Some of the sanctioned posts of women medical officers are vacant on account of lack of qualified persons. Several voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross Society, the Kasturba Gandhi Trust and the Guild of Service are actively participating in this work. Budget provision has been made to open 37 new centres this year and to train 47 additional maternity assistants in the languages of the State. It is gratifying to note that private philanthropy is increasingly contributing to the opening of new centres in a number of places.

Family planning.—Excessive increase of population and the consequent pressure of food-supply has now become a subject of serious concern in all countries. The need for controlling the rate of population growth in our country on grounds of health and economy has been stressed by the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister has supported the idea of family planning and aroused public interest in the subject. At the instance of the Government of India, the WHO has initiated pilot experiments in the use of the 'rhythm method' of population control. One such experiment is proposed to be done at the Poonamalle Health Unit. If this experiment succeeds, it will provide a useful method for the limitation of family and proper spacing of child-births for those who object to artificial methods of contraception.

Water-supply and drainage.—Provision of a pure and adequate water-supply and of proper drainage facilities are basic requirements for the maintenance of health. They are of special importance in our country which suffers badly from water-borne and insect-borne diseases of great magnitude.

Rural water-supply.—The special fund of rupees one crore created by the end of 1947 was fully utilized by 31st March 1951. The expenditure on rural water-supply is now met from the current revenues. The Five-Year Programme of the rural water-supply scheme began its operation in 1948-49. During the last four years, 10,793 wells have been completed. 4,523 well works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 262 lakhs has been spent for this purpose during this period. The present Budget provides Rs. 82 lakhs for

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the rural water-supply scheme. An Underground Water Specialist who has returned after foreign training has been appointed a short time ago. He has three technical assistants for work in Rayalseema area. With a view to quicken the pace of execution, Government have sanctioned the purchase of 50 pumpsets.

Urban water-supply and drainage schemes.—During 1951-52 water-supply schemes for 27 municipal towns (new schemes in 15 stations and improvement schemes in 12 stations) and 11 panchayats were under execution. Drainage schemes were in progress in 8 municipal towns. One panchayat drainage scheme was under execution, as also the composite rural water-supply scheme for the Kayalpatnam and other coastal villages in the Tirunelveli district. The total expenditure for the year on all these schemes was rupees 82.26 lakhs, comprising Rs. 39.54 lakhs as Government grant, Rs. 35.34 lakhs as municipal and panchayat contributions including loans, and Rs. 7.38 lakhs from the rural water-supply allotment. Bulk quantities of cast iron pipes were also purchased against the reserve stock, for a total value of about Rs. 12 lakhs. For the current year, 20 municipal water-supply and 6 municipal drainage schemes and 6 panchayat water-supply schemes have been included in the Part I Budget for execution, the total anticipated expenditure being Rs. 50.14 lakhs. In addition, a provision of Rs. 11.55 lakhs has been made for the execution of the Kayalpatnam composite rural water-supply scheme. It is expected that 7 more municipal water-supply and 2 more municipal drainage schemes will be taken up for execution this year.

“Sir, *Public Health knowledge and technique* have made great advances only within comparatively recent times. Yet it has been so effectively applied in countries like the U.S.A. that it has greatly reduced morbidity and mortality rates and it has increased the average span of life almost to the biblical age of ‘three score and ten’. If we could pay more attention and devote more money to public health measures, we too could improve our national health in a similar manner and at the same time reduce our expenditure on curative services to a considerable extent.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.’

“I allot three hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will begin his reply at 5-45 p.m. I hope half-an-hour will be enough for the Hon. Minister to reply?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Yes, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The House will have to sit till 6-15 p.m. to-day.”

* SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health—be reduced by Rs. 100.’

2-50
p.m.

[Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao] [22nd July 1952]

"I appreciate the brilliant speech made by the Hon. Minister for Public Health. He says he has made adequate provision for all items under Public Health and in all tracts. But I have to point out that he has not made adequate provision for Agency Tracts. He says that malaria has vanished, but still it is very rampant in Agency Tracts. Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu in Yellavaram taluk are glaring examples of highly malarial places. He says he has made adequate provision for giving nutritious food. The Agency people take the gruel made from tamarind seeds. He says that maternity and child welfare work is given a high priority. But there is not even a single maternity hospital in several of the backward agency taluks. He says he has provided for rural water-supply. But even now hundreds of villages, especially in the Agency Tracts, have no drinking water facilities. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the chair.)

"Being an Agency tracts man, I concentrate my attention on Agency areas. The Agency areas are in Northern Circars. They measure roughly about 15,000 square miles. They, particularly the scheduled areas in the Northern Circars, are the very embodiment of ill-health. If there is any one area in the entire State that can be singled out as being most unhealthy and most pernicious, it is this area called the Agency tracts. Two hundred years of British rule passed by neglecting the Agency Tracts. The extreme backwardness of the area to-day is a standing condemnation of the British rule in India and should be a disgrace to any Government.

"In point of health, the Agency Tracts are the veritable black-spots, the plague-spots of the earth in this land of ours. Malaria freely preys upon the people and koya disease, spleen enlargement and black water fever follow suit and complete the picture of misery there. No one can escape malaria, especially in the winter season, and every house has as many malaria beds as there are members in it. The East Godavari Agency records the highest death rate from malaria in the entire State, excepting of course South Kanara—vide report of the Health Conditions in Madras State, 1950 (Government publication). But what should disturb one, and what is in fact most injurious to the Agency Tracts is not the death rate as such, not even the number of deaths due to malaria, but the colossal undermining of human energy and of human health due to malaria. The Agency malaria is a low fever of a malignant, lingering type which does not cause death usually, but saps the vitality of the people and renders them unfit for all work. As every one knows, malaria is caused and propagated by mosquito bite and the Agency Tracts provide fertile breeding-grounds for mosquitoes. The houses of the Agency people are low, constructed amidst insanitary surroundings, close to forests and under the shade of tamarind trees. Hundreds of Agency villages have no drinking water wells and women go with their pots three or four miles to get even there not good water but only water from stagnant pools where mosquitoes swarm in large numbers. The very air of the interior Agency Tracts seems to be so pernicious that strangers going there even for a jolly trip get malaria, whatever be the precautions they take. Above all,

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malaria gets a stronghold in the Agency because of the extreme poverty of the land. The people are very poor and lazy, and laziness itself is the effect of malaria. They cannot work hard and cannot produce food. But yet their stomachs have got to be filled up and they fill them up with all sorts of things. They eat the tender shoots of bamboo, the pith of the sago palm, the gruel made from tamarind seeds and every edible root, fruit, leaf and flower available in the forest. The Hill Tribes are allowed free tapping and especially in the summer months, they live mainly on drink. In this state of malnutrition or starvation, they have no resistance power to the malarial germ. Poverty, starvation or malnutrition and insanitary conditions bring about malaria and the economic wastage on account of it is so great that it cannot be exaggerated. The provision of adequate medical facilities and sound public health administration are therefore the most crying needs of the hour in the Agency.

“ Now, Sir, I offer a few suggestions.

(1) Anti-malarial operations are being carried on in several Agency taluks and they are effective to a certain extent. But as though Yellavaram Agency is a very healthy area, it is entirely left out of the picture. In the whole Agency area, I submit, Yellavaram taluk is the worst, and its villages Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu not merely rival but also excel any of the worst Agency villages in their malicious nature. So, I submit that an anti-malarial unit may be started at once in Yellavaram Agency, giving topmost priority to the worst portions—Vatangi, Ramavaram and Gortedu and round about.

(2) The Government are distributing cinchona febrifuge tablets through their Health Inspectors and they are doing good work. The Health Inspector, Addatigalu, is doing the distribution work regularly. But much more quantity is necessary to give the people the full benefit of the free supply.

(3) Mobile medical units are more necessary in Agency Tracts than anywhere else because the Agency areas do not have adequate medical aid. Doctors must be made to go round, especially in the winter season—November, December and January—giving quinine injections to regular sufferers from malaria.

(4) Drinking water wells must be sunk in every village irrespective of its size.

(5) A belief is prevalent among the hill tribes that opium and arrack work as prophylactic against malaria. I request the Hon. Minister to investigate whether this belief is well-founded or not.

(6) Whether the plantation of eucalyptus along the banks of hill streams (for instance, the hill stream at Vatangi, the waters of which are used for drinking) must be encouraged or not is also a matter for investigation.

(7) Poverty must be eradicated and this is a big question involving improvement of agriculture, irrigation, road development, co-operation and so on.

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"I wind up by saying that if the Agencies have got to be rescued from the demon of malaria, if the Agencies have got to be made habitable and if they have to come out of their primitive backwardness, the Government should not follow a lukewarm policy but resort to a progressive policy—a policy of bold and liberal expenditure—both on humanitarian grounds and on grounds of economic improvement of the country. In this connexion, I beg to point out that the Rs. 57.69 lakhs provided for the Scheduled Areas for 1952–53 is miserably inadequate and it does not meet the needs of the situation. I appeal to the Government to invest at the rate of one crore of rupees a year for a few years on Scheduled Areas, giving a lion's share to Agency Tracts. Soon their backwardness will become a thing of the past and the Agency Tracts will become a land of plenty, giving rich dividend to the State."

3 p.m.

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know it is very easy to offer criticisms and give suggestions how to expand and extend the scope of the work of public health and I know that under the present financial conditions, we cannot expect anything very substantial. Therefore, I would like to limit my suggestions to reorganization and reorientation of the services, getting enough of qualified men in the field of public health or at least training of ancillary personnel and exploiting the public to give them the public health measures they need."

"Firstly, I would like to say something about the integration of public health and medical services. Sir, it was agreed long ago that there should be only one department for this purpose and that should be a Directorate of Health Services. Everything belongs to the public health and not to the medical service because disease is only incidental and not the order of the day. I think without any additional financial commitment this integration could be carried out straightway, because now we have a Director of Medical Services and that term could be changed into Director of Health Services. I need not go into details in this connection because the scheme is there in front of the Government and it has only to be implemented."

"Next, I would like to say something about nutrition. I was happy to hear that there was going to be a Nutrition Research Department. But I would like to submit that there is no use in doing research in nutrition and in trying to find out whether vitamin C exists in Sathukudi orange or some other thing of that kind which is not within the reach of our people. I would like the Nutrition Research Department to do extensive and intensive research work and find out how a balanced diet could be evolved within the reach of the common man. I would say that food should not cost any one person more than Rs. 8 a month because an average family consists of five to six persons and the average income of the family is Rs. 35. Many families are not getting even Rs. 35 a month. Here I agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Viswanatham. But he wanted that the cost of food should be within Rs. 5 per person. Really it is humanly impossible to have a balanced diet within Rs. 5. Therefore, I

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would go as far as Rs. 8. It should be our endeavour not to find out costly foodstuffs. If we do not attach vital importance to the dietetics, we will only be treating patients in the hospital, spending crores of rupees and sending them back to the same conditions which produced the diseases and which will make them come back to the hospital again and again.

"Another thing I want to refer to is this. I do not know whether it is correct on our part to say that we need crores of rupees for starting Medical Colleges. I beg to submit that the construction of one of the very fine Medical Colleges in Trivandrum with the hygiene block and everything necessary for the first three years' study was completed within Rs. 9 lakhs. I have been to that place and I have seen the whole thing. It is a beautiful, spacious building. Why can't we take to such a course? Why should we say that we want Rs. 2 crores and so postpone it indefinitely? Under the present circumstances, we should deprecate the spending of such huge sums of money on lifeless brick and mortar. We can very well spend that money on things which will give us the health that we need very badly.

"Then, with regard to the medical personnel, I would like to say a word. Naturally, being a medical person, I mix freely with them and I know something of the mind of the medical men and women. I won't say that it is very correct to say that medical men and women do not want to go to rural areas. I would say that they are not given even the primary requisites to enable them to go to rural areas. I hear that hundreds of them are going to Malaya and Burma where their future is not very settled as it used to be before, and there are hundreds of young men at least who are willing to go to rural areas, especially to work in the primary health units, etc. But they should be given proper amenities like housing and certain other conveniences. I won't say that they should be given high pay because it is beyond our reach but they should be given reasonable pay and a house because in the villages the real difficulty is to get a house with sanitary conveniences to which we, educated men and women, are accustomed. If that is done, I am sure many of them will go and work these primary health units successfully. (Interruption.) The primary health units are there for which money has been sanctioned. Only they are kept closed due to want of adequate medical personnel.

"Then, I come to ancillary service. I would like to say in this respect that the training of midwives should first of all be reorganized and reorientated to suit our present needs. I have a lot to do with these midwives and so, I know their training and their working conditions. Now, they are taught only to help a doctor in his work. So, for everything they say, 'Do such and such a thing or call for a doctor.' I ask, where is a doctor available in the rural areas? Sometimes one may have to run for ten miles or go by boat or sometimes there is absolutely no conveyance because it is black soil and one cannot go through it if there is rain. In view of this, the syllabus for the training of midwives should be absolutely reorganized in such a way that the trained people cannot only render maternity and child-welfare service but can also treat

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minor ailments and look after public health measures to the extent that they are capable of, and especially they can help in the prevention of cholera, smallpox, etc. It is very easy to teach them to do vaccination. We draft School Final or IV or V Form failed students, give them about 15 days' training and then send them out to the villages to do vaccination work. Why can't we train our own midwives for that purpose? There are at least a thousand people available for this work in our rural areas, as our Hon. Minister pointed out. If these thousand girls can start doing vaccination in the rural areas, how much we can improve. Therefore, this midwives' training should be reorganized in such a way that they can really be fit to be in charge of integrated public health work in an elementary way and help the public health personnel by taking active part in the prevention of cholera, smallpox, etc.

"Then, a few words about the control of infectious diseases during our festivals, etc. That is the starting point of epidemic diseases and, therefore, it should be more effectively controlled. But I am very sorry to point out the indifferent manner in which it is managed by our public health officers. I have no quarrel with them because they are more of administrators than field workers. They are given such inadequate sum of money, that also depending on the sweet will and pleasure of so many others, that it really becomes a farce. Either we should not spend money, fritter away money, or we should spend it in a planned way. So, it is the control of infectious diseases in *melas* and festivals that should really demand our attention.

3-10
p.m.

"When I come to the educational side of it, I am of the view that it is of no use to teach hygiene to a select few. Even in the nursery classes, the syllabuses should contain the inculcation of hygienic habits, cleanliness and elementary principles of sanitation, etc. I know it is very difficult and really hopeless to teach adults, as from my personal experience of adults I have seen them engaging in bad habits again and again. If we really teach children, even when they are three or four years old, we will get excellent results. That is why so much importance is given to the nursery schools and pre-Basic education. Our Educational authorities must frame syllabuses according to the stage of development in the schools so that the students in the primary school, elementary school, secondary school, and college will go through this curriculum and learn something about hygiene and clean living and by and by bring that knowledge into practice. That is the only way in which we can improve our general health. For example, what is the use of our teaching the pupils about dietetics, when we see our people polishing the rice even four times and eating? Thus, people are knowingly falling from health standards.

"I am a village faddist and so I would again like to say more about the villages. It is accepted that 80 per cent of the people live in villages, and yet only about 7 per cent of the people in the villages get maternity and child-health services. I have no quarrel with the city people. Cities are overcrowded and they have their own importance and I do not deny that. But, let us plan in future in

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such a way that we do see the villagers get their legitimate conveniences. The Hon. Minister said that there were 1,000 midwives. If we want to afford reasonable maternity and child health services, we should have at least 12,000 midwives. When are we going to produce them? Wherefrom are we going to get them? The only way in which we can get this help is not by depending on the Government. Government can never do it at least in our generation. They cannot train 12,000 midwives and make their services available to the villagers. So, it is up to us who are public-minded to exploit the public co-operation and build up these health services which are very necessary and which are the primary needs of the community at large. My request to the Government is to come forward and help generously and give financial help. If they give one-fourth of the expenditure, the other three-fourths will be borne by the public. We must encourage the local boards, I mean the District Boards and major panchayats. Of course, the Municipalities have their own health services. But the panchayats should bear their own responsibility. It should be made clear to them that they too must have maternity and child health services. Wherever possible they must open such centres. The Government must encourage them in this matter. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the going). I have not finished even half of what I wanted to say. Can I have some more time, Mr. Deputy Speaker?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I allow the hon. Lady Member five more minutes."

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Thank you, Sir. It is for the Government to make things easy for the public and institute a health insurance scheme. Why not the Government take this matter up at least in Municipal towns and other places if medical men and women come forward to implement such a scheme. I would suggest the taking up of this scheme as a first measure in the Municipalities to begin with for the benefit of not only the industrial workers but everybody. (Interruption.) I know I am not giving a lecture here and I also know it is not going to help much. I only want to suggest a few ways and means for meeting this demand. That is all."

" I wish to state that instead of concentrating too much on Medical Colleges, let us try to establish these health services. We must also train hundreds of midwives or maternity assistants as they are called now, and health inspectors. We must have at least four such centres in each taluk. We must also train more and more ancillary personnel, that is, technicians for the hospitals so that some of the medical men and women could be made free for service in the rural areas. There is no use of complaining that medical men and women are not coming forward to serve in rural areas. We should make it compulsory and ask them to serve in villages, just as they are made to serve in jails, Agency Tracts and other places which they do not ordinarily like. Therefore, the service rules should be amended in such a way that after they serve in regular institutions for three or four years—I say this because there is no use of sending these raw graduates to the villages where

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expert doctors are not available at present—they should be asked to go and serve in the rural parts for a minimum period of five years. Only after they serve in the villages for this period, they should be made eligible for their promotions, etc. Somehow, we must tackle this rural health problem. Otherwise, I am afraid, the health of the nation as a whole will deteriorate. By giving a little more money to the local boards and encouraging them to start more centres we can extend the scope of the work.

“ I do not know if there will be great opposition if I make yet another suggestion. Nowadays it has become a fashion to start more and more tuberculosis sanatoria. I know the importance of the sanatoria, but they themselves do not solve the problem. They take away huge sums of money. The first thing that we must do is to stop the spread of tuberculosis which could be done only by organising isolation sheds near the patients' homes so that the patient can be kept away from the rest of the family and thus prevent those people getting infected with the disease. If this is done, the Government need not bear the diet charges on these patients, as they could be given food by their families and it will be sufficient for the Government to meet their extra cost. That is one of the very important ways of checking the spread of tuberculosis. Sanatoria are places where early cases could be taken and treated.

“ I would be unfair to my godmother, Srimathi Muthulakshmi Reddi, if I did not refer to the Cancer problem. Cancer is one disease which makes people suffer so much as no other disease does. In England and other civilised countries, mercy killing by doctors or by themselves is allowed in advanced Cancer cases. Curiously enough, Cancer can be cured if diagnosed early. I would like to suggest to the Government that facilities for training medical personnel, from maternity assistants to high specialists, must be given. Diagnostic facilities must be made available in every taluk and district headquarters hospital. The cost is not very much and I think it is about Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, for one diagnostic equipment. We are told that Cancer could be cured if diagnosed early. One in seven persons die of Cancer. Of course, that is the statistics supplied by the Americans. I think many hon. Members may laugh at me when I quote these American statistics. But, that is the only statistics available, as we have no statistics in India. So, it is said that one in seven persons in America dies of Cancer. In our country, the number of deaths may be greater. Apart from all those things, if any one of you had visited the Cancer Ward in the General Hospital or the Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, you would definitely plead for giving top priority for not only removing Cancer but for doing research in detecting and combating this fell disease.

“ One minute more and I finish. I should like to point out that the doctors themselves fail to diagnose Cancer in time. Just now I have heard about two cases in one of which the case was misdiagnosed and in the other, the doctor herself did not know that she was suffering from Cancer. She went on thinking ‘ it cannot be Cancer ’. This shows the ignorance of my own profession in

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this field and how much the doctors have to be educated about it. Therefore, I would like the Government to take up the work in right earnest and provide a good sum of money for not only propaganda to educate the people about Cancer but give them facilities for treatment by supplying diagnostic sets to different hospitals.

"I shall next come to leprosy. This is really a stigma on our society because leper means an outcaste. He has no place in society according to the old conception of lepers. Now, however, opinions are changing and we are learning that leprosy is not such a foul disease as it used to be. It is again a rural disease. If we only enquire of lepers here, we will find that they have migrated from the villages to the City. This is another field to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government as well as Members sitting here, who are the custodians of the interests of their constituencies.

"Sir, I am grateful to you for having allowed me a few extra minutes. I would, in conclusion, request the Government to undertake training of the proper type of maternity assistants and health inspectors. More than any other type of training, this is important and they must give priority to this work. They must train medical social workers to be in charge of leprosy and tuberculosis work so that prevention could be effective."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"On a point of information, Sir. I want to know from the Lady Member, after her nice speech on Public Health, whether she is supporting the Demand or opposing it." (Laughter.)

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—"Quite right. Thank you. I support the Demand because we have to support it, and not only to support it but to get your support also so that we can fight for a public cause, that is, Public Health." (Laughter.)

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட மான்யத்தின்மீது பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட வெட்டுப்பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசுவதற்கு எழுந்துள்ளேன்.

"புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்து மட்டும் ஒரு தேசத்தில் மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. அந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக் கூடிய மக்களுடைய முகவிலாசம், குழந்தைகளுடைய சந்தோஷம், தொழற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளின் தோற்றம் இவைகளை யெல்லாம் வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் அந்த தேசத்தினுடைய பொது சுகாதாரத்தை நன்கு தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். புள்ளி விவரங்களும் ஒரு பக்கத்திலிருக்கின்றன. இருந்தாலும், ஒரு தேசத்தின் சுகாதாரத்தை அந்த தேசத்து மக்களுடைய முகத்திலேயே தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கப்போனால், இன்றையதினம் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் சுகாதார நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் கூறத் தேவையில்லை.

"குறிப்பாக, சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆகிவிட்டன. ஐந்து ஆண்டு ஆட்சியில் எந்த அளவு தடுக்கப்படக்கூடிய சிக்குகளை நாம் தடுத்திருக்கிறோம்; மக்களின் உயிரை கொள்ளை போகாமல் நாம் எந்த அளவு காப்பாற்றியிருக்கிறோம்; குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியை எந்த அளவிற்கு நாம் அதிகமாகச் செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றும் அதிகமாகச் செய்து

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

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விட வில்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் 1950-ம் வருத்திய 'ஹெல்த் ரிப்போர்ட்' டைப் பார்த்தால் எந்த விதத்திலும் நாம் முன்னேறவில்லை யென்பதைப் புள்ளி விவரம் எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இது ஒரு சாதாரண தனிப்பட்ட விஷயமல்ல. அரசியல் கொள்கை எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ, அதனுடைய பிரதிபலிப்பு தான் சர்க்காரின் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் இருக்குமென்பதற்கு பொதுஜன சுகாதாரம் ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்கிறதென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

“புள்ளி விவரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மரண விதம் ஆயிரத்திற்கு 20 என்று அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“காலராவினால் இறந்தவர்களின் கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால் 1940-ல் 6,418 பேர்கள் இறந்தார்களென்று சொன்னால், 1950-ல் 33,004 பேர்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“வயிறு உளைவு, அஜீர்ணம் போன்ற வியாதிகளினால் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 1946-ல் 62,621 பேர்களும், 1950-ல் 73,436 பேர்களும் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“காச நோய் போன்ற ‘ரெஸ்பிரேட்டரி வியாதிக்’ளினால் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் 1946-ல் இறந்ததைவிட, 1950-ல் 1,000 பேர் அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது.

“எல்லாவற்றையும்விட கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் செளந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் சொன்னதுபோல, 100-க்கு 7 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் கிராமந்தரங்களில் பிரசவ உதவி கிடைக்கிறது. 100-க்கு 93 தாய்மார்களுக்குப் பிரசவ உதவி கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிற தென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இது எவ்வளவு முக்கியமான விஷயமென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. தாய்மார்களின் மரண விதம் பிரசவத்துடன் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறதென்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 1,000 மருத்துவச்சிகள் (midwives) இருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் செளந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள் 12,000 மருத்துவச்சிகள் வேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். பிரசவத்தின்போது தாய்மார்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்களென்ற கணக்கைப் பார்க்கும்போது, 1949-ல் 9,979 பேர்களும், 1950-ல் 16,492 பேர்களும் இறந்திருக்கிறார்களென்று தெரிகிறது. அதிக மருத்துவச்சிகளைத் தயார் செய்து, வேலைக்கு வைத்துக் கொண்டு தாய்மார்களின் மரண விதத்தைத் குறைப்பதற்குப் போதிய பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லலாம். இன்னும் பல காரணங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், மக்களுடைய உயிரைக்காப்பதற்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காரியங்களை இந்த மந்திரிசபை முதல் பொறுப்பாகக் கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள வியாதிகளைத் தடுத்த மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கப் பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இதே ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள 5½ கோடி மக்களைக் கட்டி, மோப்பத்தற்காக 7½ கோடி ரூபாய் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்திற்குச் செலவுக்கும்போது இந்த 5½ கோடி மக்களுக்குச் சாதாரண சிகிச்சைக் கூட வராமல் தடுக்க சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுப்பதற்கு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு நபருக்கு 5 அணு வீதம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் தான் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறதென்றால், இந்த ஆட்சியின் அரசியல் தன்மை எந்த வகையிலிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது, இந்தச் சபை முன்பாக.

“தொழிலாளர்கள் வைத்தியவசதி பற்றியும் இன்றையதினம் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலான தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான தொழிலாளிகள் உள்ளே அடைந்து, புழுங்கி, அதிக நேர வேலையினாலும், குறைந்த சம்பளத்தினாலும், ஜீவனம் செய்யமுடியாத நிலைமையிலிருப்பதனால், பலவிதமான வியாதிகளுக்கு ஆளாகின்றார்கள். அப்படி நோயினால் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படும்தான், அவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறதாவென்று பார்க்கும்போது, மிகவும் கேவலமான நிலையில்

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தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அவர்களுக்கு வைத்தியவசதி கொடுப்பது எவ்வளவு அவசியமும், அவசரமும் ஆகுமென்பதை நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சீனாவில் இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் 850 தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு டாக்டர் வீதம் டாக்டர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரம் கவனிக்கப்படுவது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும். ஆனால், இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை சற்று சிந்தனை செய்துபார்த்தால், எந்த அளவுக்கு தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரத்தில் சர்க்கார் அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். ஆகையால், தொழிலாளிகளின் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, சுகாதார இலாகாவைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. ஏற்கனவே, அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் கனம் சகோதரி அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் செளந்தரம் ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள், வைத்திய இலாகாவையும் பொது சுகாதார இலாகாவையும் (curative as well as preventive) ஒன்றுபடுத்த வந்தபற்றி குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். வைத்திய இலாகாவும், வியாதி வருமுன் தடுக்கும் இலாகாவையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து ஒரே டைரக்டரின் கீழ் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கோரிக்கையானது இவ்வளவு காலம் தாமதப்பட்டு வந்ததன் காரணம் இன்னதென்று தெரியவில்லை. முன்பாகவே, Bhose Committee இந்த முடிவைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்த போதிலுங்கூட இதுவரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அவ்விதம் ஒரே டைரக்டரின் கீழ் வேலை செய்தால் அந்த இலாகா அதிகமான திறமையுடன் வேலை செய்யும்; சிக்கனமும் ஏற்படும்; பல விஷயங்களில் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படும். அது விஷயமாக ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரமாக ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“சர்க்கார், போஷாக்கு சக்தி (nutrition)க்காக, மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனமில்லாத வகையில் பணத்தை விரயம் செய்கின்றார்கள். பருப்பில் சத்து இருக்கிறது, நெய்யில் சத்து இருக்கிறது, காய்கறிகளில் சத்து இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமா என்று பாரக்கும்போது, இது மக்களைப் பரிசுசிப்பது போலிருக்கிறது. கஞ்சிக்கும், கடித்துக்கொள்ள ஒரு மினகாய்த் துண்டுக்கும் ஏழை மக்கள் லாட்டரி யடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, ‘நூட்ரிஷன்’ பற்றி பெரிய பெரிய ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஒரு பக்கம் ஏழை மக்கள் உயிரைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்வதற்கே தீண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இன்னொரு பக்கம் சர்க்கார் ‘நூட்ரிஷன்’ ஆராய்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. 8 ரூபாயில் ஒருவன் ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியுமா, 40 ரூபாய் வருமானத்தில் 6 பேர் கொண்ட ஒரு குடும்பம் ஜீவிக்கலாமா என்றெல்லாம் பேசக்கூடிய மோசமான அளவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஒருவனுக்கு மாதத் திற்கு 8 ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு சாப்பாடுப்பட்டியலை “நூட்ரிஷன்” நிபுணர்கள் தயாரித்துக்கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. மக்களைப் பரிசுசிப்பதுபோலிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க சர்க்கார் சரியான முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, சுகாதார இலாகாவில் ஒரு “நூட்ரிஷன்” நிபுணரும், உணவு இலாகாவில் ஒரு “நூட்ரிஷன்” நிபுணரும் எதற்காக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. மக்களின் போஷாக்கைப் பாதுகாக்க இருக்கிறோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இவ்வளவு பெரிய நிபுணர்கள் தேவையில்லை. இதனால் பணம் விரயமாகின்றதென்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்குச் சாப்பிடத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் எப்படிச் சாப்பிடவேண்டும் என்பதை ஒருவரும் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கத் தேவையில்லை. சாப்பிடும்போது என்னென்ன சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது பாட்டிக்குக்கூடத் தெரியும், வீட்டிலிருக்கக் கூடிய ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்த நாட்டில் வருமானம் குறைவு; வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த வருமானம் இல்லாத நாடு சீரழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. தடுக்கக்கூடிய சீக்குகளும் தடுக்கப்படாமல் எவ்வளவோ மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. இந்தத் துறையிலும் அரசாங்கம் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[22nd July 1952]

“அடுத்தபடியாக, சுகாதார இலாகாவில் முக்கியமானவர்கள் ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும், வாக்கரினேடர்களும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. மாகாணம் பூராவும் 595 ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பொது சுகாதார இலாகாவின் அச்சு போல் அவர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு முக்கியமான காரியத்தைச் செய்கிறார்கள். தாலுகா பூராவும், ஜில்லா பூராவும், மாகாணம் முழுவதும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சுற்றியுயர்ந்து, வியாதிக்களைத் தடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் 595 பேர்கள் இருப்பது போதாது. மேலும், அவர்களுடைய வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பமே இல்லை. ஒருவன் ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக வேலைக்குப் புகுந்தால், அவன் சர்வீஸ் பூராவும் அம்மாதிரியேதான் இருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மற்ற இலாகாக்களில் சிப்பந்திகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய அளவு உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் இவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காது. சுமார் 10 லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட ஒரு பிரதேசத்திற்கு ஒரு ஸானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வீதம் வைத்திருந்தார்களானால் எப்படி இந்த நாட்டில் வியாதிகள் வராமல் தடுக்கமுடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக, அவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகப்படுத்தி, இன்று அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தி, அவர்களுடைய வேலை சிமத்தைக் குறைத்தால், சுகாதார நடவடிக்கைகள் தகுந்த முறையில் ஓரளவு நடைபெறுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டானது, பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டோடு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏன் அம்மாதிரி பிணைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தனியாக இருப்பது அவசியமல்லவா? ஒரு தண்ணீர் பாங்க் கட்டுகிறார்களென்று சொன்னால், அங்கு ஊறக்கூடிய ஜலத்தைப் பரிசோதனை செய்வது, அந்த ஜலம் சுகாதார முறையில் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதை யெல்லாம் கவனிப்பதற்குத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இருப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கும்போது, அதை பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டோடு பிணைத்து வைத்திருப்பது சரியல்ல. பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங்கில் கொஞ்சம் பயிற்சி அளித்து, ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து இன்னொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு மாற்றும் நிலைமையில் இருப்பதனால், பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பொருள் பாழாகியிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு பல உதாரணங்களைக் காட்ட முடியும். ஸானிடரி இன்ஜினீரிங்கில் சிறந்த முறையில் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டாகத் தனியாக இயங்குவது கூடாதா என்று நான் யோசனைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக, முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய லகன்களைக்கான ‘ஸ்காவஞ்சர்கள்’ மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்போதாவது தங்களுக்கு ‘சம்பளம் போதவில்லை, கொஞ்சம் அதிகக் கூலி வேண்டும்’ என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்களானால், அவர்களை எந்த அளவுக்கு மிருகத்தனமாக சென்ற காலத்தில் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்களென்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவும் ஸ்காவஞ்சர்கள், சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய பாட்டாளிகள், இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு ரூ. 5 அல்லது ரூ. 10 சம்பளத்தில் உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்த காலத்தில் தஞ்சாவூர், திருச்சி போன்ற இடங்களில் அந்தத் தொழிலாளிகளின் வாழ்க்கையை சர்வநாசம் செய்வதற்காக, வீடு வீடாக வேலையில்லிருந்து துரத்தப்பட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் வேலையின்றித் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக புனராலோசனை செய்து, மீண்டும் அவர்களை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அவர்கள் கண்ணியமான முறையில் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். மற்ற சர்வீஸ்களில் இருப்பதைப்போல் அவர்களுடைய சர்வீசை மாகாண சர்வீசாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் அவர்கள் 100 க்க்கு சுகன் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது, இன்னொரு முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் 50 க்க்கு சுகன் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி தாரதம்மியம் இல்லாமல் திட்டவட்டமான

22nd July 1952]

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

வேலை, சம்பளம் முதலியன நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாண சுகாதாரத்திற்கு முதுகெலும்பு போன்றவர்கள் என்பதை ரூபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“கடைசியாக, கிராமப்புரங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சேரிகளில் வசிக்கும் நிலைமையைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நகரப்புரங்களில் “ஸ்லம்ஸ்” என்று பேசப்படுகிறது. அதைவிட மோசமாக, கிராமப்புரங்களில் சேரிகளில் வாழும் மக்கள் ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் 100 குடிகளை வரையிலும் போட்டுக்கொண்டு, சுற்று டுறத்திலும் சதுப்பு நிலங்களால் சூழப்பட்டு, மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி லக்ஷக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக் கூடாது நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் சரியான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டு சுகாதாரமான இடங்களில் வசிக்கச் செய்வது சுகாதார இலாகாவின் கடமை. அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த வெட்டுப்பிரோஜெக்டை ஆதரித்து, உண்மையாகவே இந்த நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியில் அக்கறையுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் இந்த வெட்டுப்பிரோஜெக்டை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன், என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri T. K. RAMA :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இன்று எந்தத் தொத்து நோயும் பரந்த அளவில் இல்லாமல் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தை உன்னத நிலைமையில் வைத்திருப்பதற்கு நாம் எல்லோருமே பெருமைப்படவேண்டும்.

“பொதுச்சுகாதாரச் சட்டம் செய்யப்பட்டு இந்தப்பதினைந்து வருடங்களாக அந்தச் சட்டம் எப்படி அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஏராளமான பிரிவுகள் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர சர்க்கார் எந்த நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இப்படியே சென்று, இன்னும் ஒரு பதினைந்து வருடத்திற்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகவே இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனெனில் நம்முடைய கவனமும் சிந்தனையும் அனைக்கூடுதல், மின்சார வசதியை அதிகரித்தல், உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குதல் போன்ற பல விஷயங்களிலே செலுத்திக்கொண்டு அந்த துறைகளிலேயே அதிகமான பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கி செலவழித்து வருகிறோமே தவிர ஜனங்களுடைய பொதுச்சுகாதார விஷயங்களில் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேயில்லை. தேவையான பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கி அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவுமில்லை. ஆகையால் வருங்காலத்தில் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற எல்லாப் பிரிவுகளையும் எப்படி அமுல் நடத்தப்போகிறோம்? அதனுடனான இன்னும் பதினைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகவே இருக்குமென்று நான் கருதவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் இப்பொழுது நகரசபைகளுக்குப் பெருவாரியான கெடுதல் அதன் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் அழுத்தமாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் சுகாதார அதிகாரி ஒரு தனி அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிறார். நகரசபையின் வரும்படியில் 30% பணத்தை அவருடைய இலகாவுக்காக ஒதுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லா நகரசபைகளும் இன்று தங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் வருவாயில் 40%, 50% வரை சுகாதாரத் திற்காகச் செலவழித்து வருகிறது. நகர சுகாதார அதிகாரி இன்று கவுன்ஸிலுக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டவர் அல்ல. அவருக்குக் கீழ் வேலைசெய்யும் சிப்பந்திகளும், நகர சுத்தித் தொழிலாளிகளும், சானிடர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போன்றவர்களும் இன்று அவர்கள் சம்பளம் வாங்கும் நகரசபைகளின் சிப்பந்திகளாகத் தங்களை எண்ணிக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. அந்த நகரசபைக்கு வில்லாகமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நினைப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய எஜமானர்கள் சென்னையில் இருப்பதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்கள். நான் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னால் நீங்கள் ஒருக்கால் ஆச்சரியப்படுவீர்கள். சில நகரசபைகளில் முனிசிபல் கமிஷனருக்கும், ஹெல்த் சூப்பீசருக்கும் நேரிடையே பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடந்து பலமாதங்களுக்கு மேலாக

[Sri T. K. Rama]

[22nd July 1952]

ஆகியிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் File மூலம், அதாவது எழுத்துமூலம் நிர்வாக விஷயங்களைக் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர நேரிடையாக கலந்துப் பேசி நகரத் தேவைகளைக் கவனிப்பதே கிடையாது. பொதுவாக முனிசிபல் சேர்மன் அவர்கள் நகரசபையின் கமிஷனருடன் நகரத்தைச் சுற்றிப் பார்ப்பதற்குப் புறப்பட்டால், சுகாதார அதிகாரியின் கீழுள்ள சில ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குப் போவோம் என்றாலும், கக்ஷஸ்களைப் பார்வையிடுவோம் என்றாலும், “அது அந்த சுகாதார அதிகாரியின் இலாகா. அதற்கு நான் எதற்கு வரவேண்டும்? அவரைக் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு போங்கள்”, என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதுமாதிரியாக நிர்வாகம் பிளவுபட்டிருப்பது நகரசபையின் ஒழுங்கான நிர்வாகத்திற்கு நல்லதல்ல. மக்களுக்கு நகாசபை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிற நன்மைகள் செய்யமுடியாமல் குந்தகம் விளைவிப்பதாகவும் இது இருக்கிறது. இதுமாதிரியாக நகரசபையின் நிர்வாகத்தில் இரட்டை ஆட்சி இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் எல்லோரும் அன்னியர் ஆட்சியில் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த இரட்டை ஆட்சியை எவ்வளவு வெறுத்தோம் என்பது உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இந்த இரட்டை ஆட்சி நகரசபையில் நீடித்திருக்கவிடாமல் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றவேண்டியது அவசியமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆனால் தொத்துநோய்கள் வேகமாகப் பரவும் காலத்தில் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்குச் சயேச்சையான அதிகாரம் இருந்தால்தான் அதைச் சலபமாகத் தடுக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்லப்படலாம். அது உண்மையே. அவ்விதம் இருக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியம்தான். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது எல்லாக் காலங்களிலும் அவர்களுக்குச் சர்வாதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருப்பதுதான் மிகவும் வெறுக்கத்தக்கது. அது நல்ல ஆட்சிக்கும் உகந்தது அல்ல. ஆகையால் தற்போதைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றி விசேஷமான காலங்களில் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விசேஷ அதிகாரமும், மற்ற காலங்களில் நகரசபையின் சட்டதிட்டங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு, கவுன்ஸிலின் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கும் கமிஷனரின் அதிகாரத்திற்கும் அடங்கி நடக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

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“அடுத்தபடியாக மதுரையைப் போன்ற பெரிய ஊர்களிலும்கூட குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியும், பாதாளச் சாக்கடையும் எல்லா பாகங்களிலும் இல்லாதிருப்பது பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு மிகவும் அபாயகரமாக இருக்கிறது. 1937-ம் ஆண்டு ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்து அதை நிறைவேற்றத் தயாராயிருந்தோம். ஆனால் அப்பொழுதிருந்த சர்க்கார், அவர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருந்த உலக யுத்த முயற்சியில் உதவி செய்ய மறுத்ததால் மதுரை போன்ற நகரசபைகளின் வேண்டுகோள்களை ஏற்று உதவி அளிக்கமாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அப்பொழுது நிறைவேற்றமுடியவில்லை. ஒரு லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்கு என்று வகுக்கப்பட்ட பணியை (முதல்) திட்டம் இன்று சுமார் 4 லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்கு பயன்படுத்தவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. வருகிற பதினைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு லட்சிவான் திட்டமொன்றை, சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவில், பரிசீலனை செய்து, வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத்திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு சுமார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்ற பணம்தான் பிரதான தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை கடனாகவும், மானியமாகவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் பலமுறையும் சர்க்காரிடம் விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். மதுரை நகரசபையார் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் சொந்தமாகவே செலவு செய்துவிட்டதால். 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலே; தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாகப் போனதைப் போல் இதையும் ஆகவிடாமல் எப்படியாவது நிறைவேற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் சொல்லியிருக்கிற யோசனைகளை ஒத்துக்கொண்டு உடனடியாக 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயை கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும், மேலும் 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயை கடனாகப் பெருவதற்கு வாரியை உயர்த்தவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற கடனாகவும், மானியமாகவும் மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி, மதுரை நகரின் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற எல்லா உதவியையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தொத்து நோய் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைப் பற்றி கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவைகள் சரியானபடி இருக்கவில்லை. தொத்து நோய்கள் பரவாமல் ஜனங்கள் காப்பாற்றப்பட வேண்டும். சுகாதார இலாக்கா சரியான முறையில் இயங்காததால்தான் இப்பொழுது பொதுச்சுகாதாரமும் கெட்டு பலவிதமான தொத்துநோய்களும் நானுக்கு நான் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இது மதுரை நகருக்கு மிகவும் பொறுந்தும். நகரங்களில் தொத்து நோய்களை தடுத்தது குணப் படுத்தும் பொறுப்பு நகரசபைகளிடமிருக்கிறது. அவசர காலங்களில் விஸ்தாரமான அளவில் இதைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு தனியாக ஒரு தொத்துநோய் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். சர்க்காரும் இதை ஒப்புக் கொண்டு மதுரை நகரசபையாரின் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இணங்கி ஒரு I.D. ஆஸ்பத்திரியை ஏற்படுத்தவதற்கு ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கான நிலமும் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யவந்திருக்க வேண்டிய பணத்தையும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நில ஆர்ஜிதத்தை ஜூர் படுத்தி, ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்ட நிலத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை சீக்கிரம் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லாததால் தான் மதுரை ஜில்லாவாசிகள் இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்குமுன், பல ஆயிரம் உயிர்களை இழக்க நேரிட்டது.

“உலக சுகாதார ஸ்தாபனத்தின் யோசனையையும் உதவியையும் கொண்டு மேக ரோக தடுப்பு வேலைகளைச் செய்ய மதுரை நகரசபையார் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளை நியமித்து, சிம்லா விற்கு அனுப்பி அவர்கள் விசேஷ பயிற்சியும் அளிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். இத் தடுப்பு வேலையை செய்துமுடிக்க மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு 2 வருஷங்களில் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்குமேல் தேவையாக இருக்கலாம். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரின் யோசனைப்படி, சென்னை சர்க்கார் பண உதவியைச் செய்வதாக ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது போன்ற விசேஷமான காரியங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பின் வாங்காது பண உதவியை செய்தால்தான், நகரசபைகளுக்கு ஊக்கமுண்டாகும். ஆகையால் மதுரை நகரசபையாருக்கு வேண்டிய பண உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is a very important one, affecting as it does the public health of a vast majority of the population of the State. But, unfortunately, the time at our disposal for discussion is very limited and, therefore, I wish to confine myself to one or two important aspects of the question.

“ Speakers before me have dealt with some aspects of public health as it is being maintained by the Public Health Department. When the Hon. the Minister was reading out his speech while moving the Demand, he gave us a maze of figures with regard to a number of subjects, such as how D.D.T. has now replaced some other drug and so on. But one vital and most important thing he forgot to tell us about or he did not want to tell us, and that was, as a result of the measures taken during the last five years, how far the public health in this State has improved. He did not tell us what the vital statistics connected with the public health of this State are, whose study will reveal whether the measures taken by the Government have really contributed to the improvement of the health of the people or whether it has deteriorated despite all the measures that they have taken. These will help us to find out what exactly the causes are that led to the deterioration of the health of the people and what exactly are the causes that have brought about such a heavy incidence of malaria,

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cholera, plague and other epidemic and endemic diseases. When I speak on this Demand, I want to make a present to the Government—to the Hon. the Minister for Public Health and to the Secretary to the Public Health Department who is sitting in the Secretaries' Gallery—of certain books. I hope that they will not refuse to touch them because they deal with public health in a country, the very mention of whose name is anathema to some of the Members of the Government. Well, I am referring to the 'Medicine and Health of the Soviet Union' by Henry Czeeswich. He is a doctor and he is not a Red. He is not a Communist. There is also another book by Mr. Newman. He was an anti-Communist but nevertheless he visited the Soviet Union. These books were reviewed by no less a person than Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastry, who by no stretch of imagination can be called pro-Communist. What is the opinion of these people? Their unanimous opinion is that the Soviet Union has tackled the problem within a period of 20 years which no other civilised country has done in spite of the fact that that country was the hot-bed of preventible diseases. This is the opinion of unbiased people, people who are in no way politically connected with the Soviet Union. How was it able to do it is the simple question that I want the Public Health Minister and people interested in the public health of this State to address themselves to. In the Soviet Union the problem was tackled at the source. It is not a question of finding vaccines or administering them to an increasing number of people. I am not saying that these are not necessary. But you are not attacking the fundamental and the root cause of the problem. The Soviet Union attacked the root cause, the environmental cause, the environmental sanitation and hygiene. They tackled the problem of nutrition and adopted various other ways. I need not dwell upon these for the time at my disposal is limited.

“Turning to our own State, if we want to keep the health of the people of our State, if we want to prevent the onset of diseases, one of the most important and basic needs that we have got to meet is the supply of protected drinking water for the entire population. Without this, much of the measures that we might take with regard to public health are not going to bring us results. What have the Government done to supply protected drinking water to both rural and urban areas? After all the Public Health Department gets only Rs. 82 lakhs, whereas the Police gets Rs. 7 crores. This is by the way. But this shows that the public health of this State has been relegated to the background, and the maintenance of law and order has become more necessary. In our State there was a Committee which was appointed in June 1947. The Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi was also a Member of that Committee. Surprisingly enough that Committee submitted its report very soon. If went into the whole problem and one of its findings was: 'In 1940 a Rural Water-Supply Committee was appointed and that Committee had submitted its report as early as 1940, with its recommendations. The Government passed orders from time to time on individual issues only without visualising the picture as a whole'. This report has not seen the light of day. Even to-day we do not know what its recommendations were regarding the

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general picture of the State as a whole, in respect of rural water-supply. Even now we do not have a definite picture about these problems. As a matter of fact, that Committee was suffering from this handicap, namely, it was not able to get details from the Collectors of districts. The Collectors were asked to furnish information to the Committee as to the number of drinking water wells sunk in the villages, how much water was available in the wells, whether the water in the wells actually proved to be useful for drinking purposes or not and so on. The Collectors were not able to furnish information to the Committee on these points. Even now we are not able to get any information on these. The Hon. Minister for Public Health even does not know what happened to the recommendations of the Committee and how far the recommendations were implemented. This Committee made a number of recommendations and the Government of Madras, that is, the party in power then, in the year 1949—on the eve of the elections—said they have formulated a five-year plan for supply of drinking water. Will the Hon. Minister now tell us what has happened to it? Was that plan executed at all? If so, what is the total number of water-supply schemes that have been executed as a result of this plan? Or has it gone the way the other plans that were drawn up by the party in power have gone? We would like to know something about it.

“ Again, Sir, there are a number of water-supply schemes taken up by the Government, for instance, the Calicut Water-supply Scheme, the Salem Water-supply Scheme, the Mangalore Water-supply Scheme, etc. I would like to know what has happened to these schemes. Is it not a fact that after spending lakhs of rupees in Mangalore it was found that the water was brackish? Who was responsible for taking up the scheme? What was the sort of investigation made by the Government? Do not the Government first of all investigate and find out whether the water is drinkable or not before taking up the scheme for execution, or do they take up the scheme only to find in the last moment that it is not possible to get good drinking water and so drop the scheme? That is why I say this is not a Public Health Department but a Public Wastage Department. What about the Salem Water-supply Scheme? After spending a huge amount, and after Rajaji inaugurated the water supply-scheme, we are told that this scheme cannot ensure supply of water for the residents of Salem for all time to come. When I went to Salem I found it was not Cauvery water—Cauvery water stated to have been distributed to people when Rajaji opened the water-supply system—that is supplied through the taps but it is Cauvery water with local well water that is supplied in Salem. I ask why all this wastage? There is something rotten in the State of Denmark and the Denmark State is the Public Health Department.

“ Therefore, I would say that such schemes ought to have been carefully investigated before they were taken up. The hon. Member, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, said so much regarding the need for proper investigation. I was wondering why she should be on the other side if she were true to what all she spoke. The

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immediate thing the department has got to do is to investigate the working of the department and reorganize the entire department so that the huge moneys that are to-day collected by way of taxes are not wasted on such idiotic and stupid schemes as I would call them."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the hon. Lady Member, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, has spoken there is not much that we could speak about. All the same, I want to submit a few points here before the House. Sir, it might have been a great news when a woman gave birth to a babe in mid-air in an aeroplane or in a running train. But I can give thousands of instances where women half-dead gave birth on the roadside, often the mother and the child dying. In the aeroplane and the train the mother and child were delivered safely at their destination, but in the villages they are delivered to the grave. That is the position in the villages. There is absolutely no safety for the poor and the middle class people there. There the hospitals are without doctors and medicines. It is a miserable plight that we see in the villages. In my own firka I am a silent witness to all these things. In many cases women die while being carried to the hospital in carts. This is the case throughout the countryside. I know there is a desire and effort to do something. But the only
4 p.m. hurdle is lack of funds. My hon. Friend, Comrade Ramamurthi, said that some of the funds provided for the Police department should be diverted to this demand. I should say that the whole lot should be diverted to this demand. Money should be found for law and order too. If we are to push through our programme of development we need law and order and at the same time we want more money for Public Health also. I agree with Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran that midwives should be trained. I suggested to the Kasturba Memorial Trust that midwives should be trained from amongst the villagers whether they are barbers, dhobies, etc. If we want to send M.B.B.S. doctors to our villages, it will take a century. Even if we want to send trained midwives, I mean midwives trained for two years or three years, on a scale of pay of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per mensem it will again take a century. Therefore I wish to give one suggestion. The present midwives in the villages are the women belonging to barber and dhobi communities. That is our lot. Members need not stare at me. (Laughter.) Let each one of us ask his mother who attended on her at the time of his birth. It is an untrained midwife with unclean hands. It is lucky we are alive to-day. (Laughter.) These untrained midwives should be brought to the headquarters hospitals and given training for six weeks or two months how to use modern medicines and instruments. Do the Members know, Sir, how the village midwives cut the cord binding the mother and the child? They use the knife used for cutting grass. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that these untrained midwives in the villages should be given training for some time in our headquarters hospitals.

" In regard to rural water-supply, I wish to say a few words. It is a criminal waste of money that is going on at present in the

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name of rural water-supply. I throw a challenge to the Government, whether the wells for which the specification provides double side stone construction, are not constructed with one side stone construction only. It is public cheating and governmental cheating in the name of rural water-supply. Where wells are constructed and where stone construction is provided in the specification, it is a connivance between the contractor and the Government officer. I am myself a direct witness. A relative of mine is a contractor and I asked him to give me details as to how he dug a well; he told me that he had been trained by the officer himself how to dig a well and make the margin as much as possible; when the total cost was Rs. 2,600 he saved Rs. 1,350. It is not an untruth; it is not an exaggeration; it has actually happened. Sir, in our State some area or other has dearth of water and steps are always taken in the last minute to dig wells by mechanical device. In the Budget about Rs. 80.0 lakhs is provided for rural water-supply. Are they going to dig 5,000 wells? I very much doubt, Sir, whether they can dig even 1,000 wells. I hope, when the Hon. Minister comes with a demand in the next year's budget (if he continues in office) he will be able to supply us the statistics as to how many wells he would have dug with the amount he is now asking. Sir, every factory in this State and even the Government will be telling us every year that they have lost so many working days and so many man-hours. Let us calculate the working days that are being lost by the villagers when they have to spend about three hours each day in getting water. Let us take a hamlet of 100 houses. If 3 hours is multiplied by 100 and again multiplied by 30 and 12 and divided by 8 it comes to about 13,500 working days in a year; let us take a day's earning at the rate of Re. 0-8-0; let us also multiply it by the number of villages in our State. Sir, it will be a staggering figure; it is a national waste. Every agricultural labourer is a factory by himself; he is the proprietor, manager and worker. It is not a question of saving him; it is for saving ourselves, our State and our country that we have to take care of the villages. Let us have more wells as early as possible. When every Hon. Minister goes to the villages on tour, let him ask for donations for digging wells in the same way as Mahatma Gandhi asked for donations for hospitals, etc., while travelling, instead of claiming his T.A. of Rs. 100 or Rs. 300. I want every Hon. Minister to give an account of the money that he collects while on tour and spend that money for starting a poor men's hospital or for digging a well or for some such good purpose. Thank you, Sir."

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు పబ్లిక్ వాల్టర్ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆని పిలువబడే యీ ఆరోగ్యశాఖపల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం జరుగుటలేదు. ఇది అంతా వేరుకుమాత్రమే పుష్ప శాఖావాయనై ఒక ఫార్మ్ వలెవుంది. పబ్లిక్ వాల్టర్ గ్రామాలలోనీ, పీఠప్రజానీకానికీ యీ శాఖపల్ల ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం జరుగుటలేదని చెప్పవలసివుంది. ఈ శాఖవానివసులు పట్టువాసాలలోనూడా చెప్పుకోదగిన ప్రశంసనీయంగాలేవు. గ్రామాలు మురికి ముప్పాటగావుంటున్నాయేకాని, ఈ శాఖవారిపల్ల ఆక్కడి ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి సదుపాయంకల్గుటలేదు. గ్రామాలలో రోగ

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ములురాకుండా కాచాడేనిమిత్తం యీశాఖఉద్యోగులు ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం చేయటం లేదు. ఇక మంత్రివైనా గ్రామమునకువచ్చి ఆక్కడభర్త ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు తెలుసుకోరు. వారు పర్యటనకువచ్చినపుడు ఏ భాగ్యవంతుల యిండ్లలోనో, బ్రాహ్మణులగుకాలలోనో విడిచివుంటారు. గ్రామాలలోని పేదప్రజలువచ్చి తమ కష్టసుఖాలను తెలుపుకోటానికైనా ఆస్కారంలేకుండావుంది. గ్రామాలలో మురుగునీరుపోక ఎన్నోరోగాలకు కారణం అవుతున్నది. ఈ మురికి నీరూపాలలో నివసిస్తున్నవారందరూ పేదవారు చాలాచాడలుపడుతున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ వారికష్టసుఖాలను విచారించటమనేది యింతవరకు జరుగలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు నివసించే వాడలు ఎంత ఆపరిశుభ్రంగావుంటారో, ఎంత అనారోగ్యకరంగా వుంటారో వేరుగా చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. మురుగుగుంటలమధ్య పెంటకుప్పలమధ్య నివసించే ఈ హరిజనుల వాడలకు ఎంతమంది ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు వెళుతున్నారు. ఎంతవరకు ఆక్కడభర్తే అనారోగ్య కారణాలను, బోలెడున్నారో చెప్పవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ హరిజనులకు యిండ్లవసతిబోల్తీగాలేదు. ఆరోగ్యశాఖవారివల్ల గ్రామ ములలోని యీ ప్రజలకు ఏ కొద్ది మాత్రమైనా ఉపయోగంలేదు.

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“ఆరోగ్యశాఖకింద జిల్లాలలో హెల్త్ సర్ప్లై, లాబొరేటరీ హెల్త్ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్ ని వున్నారు. వీరివల్ల ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగముండునో పూజానామాస్యానికి తెలియడం లేదు. ఏ గ్రామంలోనైనా కలరావంటి మహాబాధ్యం సంభవించినప్పుడు దానిని ఈ అధికారులకు తెల్పుకోన్న 15 రోజులకుగాని వారు గ్రామాలువైపుకు గారు. యీలాగా బాధ్యం విజృంభిస్తుంది. పేదవారు ప్రతిసంవత్సరం ఈ విధంగా ఎటువంటి వైద్యన హాయంలేకుండా చనిపోతున్నారు. గ్రామాలలోని హరిజనులకు ఇంకా పేదప్రజలకు వుండుటకు ఇండ్లు తినుటకు తిండిలేవు. ఈ కనీస అవసరములైనా లేని ఈప్రజలు రోగాలకుగురికాకుండా కాచాడబడడంవలన, దీనికి ప్రభుత్వం మొదల్యతీసుకుంటోంది; ఈ ఆరోగ్యశాఖవారివల్ల రాష్ట్రజనాభాలో అధికసంఖ్యకులైన ఈప్రజలకు మెటువంటి మేలు కల్గితోంది; ఈ విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వం ఎప్పుడైనా ఆలోచించిందా; ఈశాఖ నామమాత్రంగా వున్న శాఖకాని ప్రజాపయోగాన్ని పనిచేస్తున్న శాఖకాదని చెప్ప వలసివస్తున్నది. ఇక పట్టణాలలోకూడా పేదవారు నివసించేచోతాలలో ఈ శాఖ వారు చేస్తున్న పనులైనా చాగుగాలేవు. ఉదాహరణకు చూడండి. మా గుంటూరు పట్టణంలో (1) సంగడిగుంట, (2) యిజ్మాయిర్ పేట, (3) బొంగరావేడు, (4) రెడ్డిగారికోటమొదలైన పేటలలో హరిజనులు నివసించే చోతాలు ఈ విధంగా ఎంత అనారోగ్యకరంగా వుంటున్నాయోచూడండి. హుల్స్ లిల్లింగ్ సొసైటీలను ప్రభుత్వం వారు విరూపిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సమాజకు ఆపులిచ్చి ధనసహాయంచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ సొసైటీలు కడుతున్న యిట్లు ఎవరికోసాని; మురికినీరూపాలలో నివసిస్తూ రోగాలతో నిత్యం సతమతమవుతున్న పేదప్రజలకొరకా లేక ధనవంతులకొరకా; ఈ గృహ నిర్మాణ సహకార సంస్థలు భాగ్యవంతులకొరకు 20,000, 30,000 ఛీరుచేసే ఇళ్ళు కట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఇంతవెద్ద మొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేసేనట్లయితే ఎంతమంది పేద వారికి సామాన్యగృహాలు కట్టవచ్చునో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. 2,000, 3,000 లతో నిర్మించగలిగిన ఇండ్లను ఎన్నిటిని ఈ సహకారసంస్థలు నిర్మించాయి. యింతమట్టుకు పేదవారికి సహాయంచేసేనిమిత్తం ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం జరగలేదని చెప్పవలసివుంది. మా గుంటూరు పట్టణం లీసుకోండి, చంద్రహాళినగర్ అని, పట్నాధినగర్ అని రెండు నగరాలు నిర్మించబడ్డాయి. ఎవరికోసం ఉద్దేశించి చేసినవనియిది. ఇండ్లులేక పూరిగుడి నెలలో నివసించే పేదవారికొరకా, మేడలలో నివసించే భాగ్యవంతులకొరకా !

“గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు క్రైస్తవులు చిన్న యిండ్లు కట్టుకోటానికైనా పలాలు లేవు. లభ్యమయ్యే ప్రభుత్వసహాయాలనుకూడా వెద్దటానాములు, పట్టుబడికలవారు

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[Sri D. Lakshmayya]

ఆక్రమించుకుంటున్నారు. హరిజనులు యిట్లు కష్టముకొని విచ్ఛేదరైడి నివసిస్తున్న ప్రదేశాలనుంచి వారిని తొలగించివేస్తున్నారు. తహసీల్దారులు, డెప్యూటీ కలెక్టర్లు కలిగిన వారి కే సహాయపడుతున్నారు కాని, వేరవారివాదాలు ఏమీ గుర్తించటంలేదు.

“ ఒక హాజీ వల్లెపాంతాలలోపుండే రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీస్ వి విధంగా నిర్వహించబడుతున్నాయో గమనించండి. సంవత్సరంలో కనీసం 10, 15 రోజులైనా ఈ ఆస్పత్రుల తలుపులు తెరచిన పాపాడపాలేదు. వైద్యులకు యిచ్చే జీతం కూడా కాలాతక్కువ. మందులు కూడా అంత విమీభుతం. మందులు ఏ 3, 4 వందల రూపాయల వరకు చేసేవి జిల్లా బోర్డు ఫార్మసీల నుంచి వస్తాయి. ఈ ధస్తావ, కొప్పులు మున్నె రెనవి సీసాలలో వేసి భుంతురారు. ఈ విధంగా 10, 15 రోజులైనా తర్వాత ఈ మందులు కంప్రొడతాయి. ఇది వల్లెపాంతాలలోని వీధి ప్రజానీకం యొక్క ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడటానికి, ప్రభుత్వం, స్థానిక సంస్థలు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం. నామమాత్రంగా ఆరోగ్య శాఖ అని పెట్టి భనవ్వయంచేయడంతోమే కన్సిష్టెండ్ కి కాని ప్రజల కేమీ ఉపయోగం కల్గడంలేదని చెపుతున్నాను. ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యం గురించి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఉద్దేశ్యమే అనుసరించవలసిన పద్ధతి యిది కాదు. కనీసం 10, 15 వేల జనాభాకు ఒక రెగ్యులర్ హాస్పిటల్ చొప్పున ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఉపకారం చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ ఆలోచించడంలేదని చెప్పి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI V. DURGAPRASADA VEERABHADRA DEO BAHADUR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject. This reminds me of the saying which I had read in my younger days, viz., ‘health is wealth’. It is needless to say that unless the health of our people is preserved and maintained well in this country, it will retard our progress in every respect. There is not much time allotted to me to cover the entire field on the Public Health Demand of our State. I shall confine myself to one or two aspects specially with regard to the Agency Tracts. Agency Tracts are found in the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. The hygienic conditions of the people residing in these localities are very poor. The people suffer from malnutrition. The epidemics take a heavy toll of lives and there are certain endemic diseases like malaria, leprosy and other ghastly diseases. Most of the hill tribes suffer from yaws. This, I believe, belongs to the family of venereal diseases like syphilis. But it is not actually syphilis. It is a very ghastly disease. If the disease is not properly attended to and if it is neglected, the person looks like a leper. In bad cases the bone gets exposed and the person suffers terribly. But it responds wonderfully to penicillin. Three injections of one million units of penicillin per day, for three consecutive days completely drives the disease out. Yaws relief camps should be started. I live on the borders of the Agency Tracts, wherein this disease is prevalent. We have started a small Yaws Relief Committee of which I happen to be the President. We are handicapped by the non-availability of this wonderful drug in sufficiently large quantities. We have no financial means to carry

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on these relief measures extensively. I sincerely request the Government to take note of this terrible disease and see that it is eradicated.

“ The malarial conditions in the Agency Tracts are also pretty bad. They are due to the filthy living conditions of the hill tribes. The hill tribes are poverty stricken. They suffer from lack of proper communications. Though this does not come under the purview of this Demand, I am constrained to bring it to the notice of the House. The poor ryot is exploited by the merchants and has to depend upon their machinations. Therefore I would specially request the Government to open proper means of communication for these poor men, so that they could carry on their dealings freely with the people outside.

As far as the dispensaries are concerned, I would like to inform the House that we have only one or two rural dispensaries in our Agency Tracts. I would like to submit that these dispensaries are of no use. They are run on annual grants from the Government. The Government pay about seven to eight hundred rupees as grant which is barely sufficient to meet the remuneration of the doctor and the cost of medicines. The doctor has no incentive to work. These rural dispensaries are practically serving no useful purpose and I would, therefore, request the Government to do away with these rural dispensaries and start regular Government hospitals in their place, in large numbers.

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“ As far as epidemics are concerned the main source of infection is through water. Unless good and covered wells are sunk in rural as well as urban areas and water-supply schemes implemented, we cannot escape the frequent visitations of water-borne diseases. Malaria is another terrible disease and if we visit the Agency area, we find that children up to the age of 10 and 12 have enlarged spleens. Regarding that, nothing is being done. I would suggest the inauguration of mobile medical units which would do some real good service to people in the Agency areas both in regard to the curative side and also preventive side. If mobile medical units are made to operate in these areas, they will be of immense service to the people. Each unit can comprise one doctor and a compounder and it could distribute free quinine and paludrine. Maternity aid in the Agency areas is practically nil. There are one or two midwives here and there but even they do not have the necessary equipment of medicines and instruments to deal with maternity cases. So, it is of paramount importance that maternity centres should be established in proper places so that they can cater to the needs of the poor hill tribes in those areas. Sir, one of the duties of the mobile units which I suggest, should be the free distribution of multi-vitamin tablets to fortify the people against any disease by increasing their power of resistance. I know, Sir, it was being done in the coastal areas in the Srikakulam district. It has already been experimented upon and it has done immense good and the same thing could be done for the Agency people also which they richly deserve. There are people who are in charge of preventive work, like vaccination and inoculation, but I think, the

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staff is quite inadequate. In our country, everybody here will agree with me when I say that the number of people vaccinated and inoculated is very much less than that in other countries of the world. Here the percentage of literacy is very low and therefore the unthinking masses do not know what is good and what is bad. So, the vaccinators and inoculators should go round to people from house to house and see that every adult and child is inoculated and vaccinated. Here it is not like our going to the doctor to get ourselves vaccinated or inoculated but on the other hand, people run away at the sight of a vaccinator or an inoculator. People must be taught that preventive measures will keep away epidemics. But to do that it is necessary that the staff should be increased and they should be told that they should visit village after village and explain to the people that if any epidemic should break out, it would take a heavy toll of lives.

"Now coming to drainage and water-supply schemes, I would recommend them very much. I come from the district of Sriakulam where there are a couple of municipalities and three or four major panchayats. I am ashamed to tell the House, Sir, that not even one municipality has got protected water-supply. I have to repeat what I said on the last occasion that these two districts have been particularly neglected being at the tail-end of the State. It is high time that the Government really looked into these things. I would request the Government to pay more attention to these districts and see that they are developed, so that we may feel that we are keeping pace with our sister districts in all respects. I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member the Rajah Sahib of Kurupam was saying that Sriakulam and Visakhapatnam were neglected because they are the tail-end of the State. I must protest, Sir, for we are the head of the State." (Laughter.)

SRI V. DURGAPRASADA VEERABHADRA DEO BAHADUR :—"Whether at the tail-end or at the head of the State the result is the same."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I go into the Budget, let me congratulate those friends, the medical students, who have gone to Rayalaseema to help the famine-stricken people and also the Mayor on his initiative in arranging for their despatch from this place. It will be agreed on all hands, Sir, that to maintain the proper health conditions of the people, first of all the nation's standard of living should be improved; one follows the other. When we see the Budget from that angle, I am sorry I have to confess that it is a thorough failure, because this is a Budget for the Police and not a Budget for the health of the people, for the education and the general well-being of the people. In order to develop the health conditions of the people, the standard of living of the people should be improved by all means. I am sorry for the hon. Gentleman,

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Sri Thimma Reddi, because he thinks that by spending Rs. 7 crores he can ensure the maintenance of law and order. My submission to the House is that we cannot buy law and order for the price of Rs. 7 crores. But we can only attain it by helping the improvement of the standard of living of the people. Then only we can expect law and order and not by organizing Gundadals and Sevadals.

"The previous Government allotted Rs. 186 lakhs for the Health Department. Even with that the Government were unable to cope with the situation. But to-day what is the position in the country? There are extraordinary and abnormal conditions, and to add to that there is famine, there is drought and there is lack of rain. With all that the Government have only allotted Rs. 149 lakhs. I do not know how they have reconciled themselves to this reduction and how the Government are going to meet the situation created by these adverse conditions. Everybody recognises that the Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes are very important for the purpose of controlling cholera. The previous Government allotted Rs. 108 lakhs but they were unable to prevent the outbreak of cholera effectively. Let us take the figures. In the year 1946, we had only 753 deaths from cholera but in 1950 what is the figure? It is 33,004, an increase of nearly 4,283 per cent. I do not know how by reducing the amount the Government can cope with the disease, because famine conditions prevail in Rayalaseema and small-pox is spreading now. In Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Rajampet and Chittoor, cholera is spreading but the Government have only allotted Rs. 80.54 lakhs. I should ask for a direct answer from the Ministry as to how they are going to prevent the outbreak of cholera by reducing the allotment by Rs. 20 lakhs under this important head. The number of deaths from small-pox is increasing day by day. In 1949 it was 5,918 but now it is 14,269, nearly an increase of three times.

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"Sir, in the case of small-pox, there is no doubt that we have an effective preventive, but the difficulty is lack of adequate qualified staff with suitable conditions of service. This is what is stated on page 84 of 'The Report on Health Conditions'. Why is there no effective control over small-pox? The reason is, the area allotted to a vaccinator is very extensive and he rarely finds time for a second visit to a village with the result that a large number of unprotected children is left behind unvaccinated till his next visit. Also, there is an acute shortage of qualified vaccination staff, mainly due to inadequate pay and prospects of vaccinators. From the same report it will be seen that the Government have not cared to improve the conditions of service of the vaccinators. They have not trained a large number of qualified vaccinators. They must also increase their pay and status. It is all due to the negligence of the Government that the incidence of small-pox is growing day by day and the death rate has also increased on account of small-pox.

"Now, I come to diseases like tuberculosis, dysentery, diarrhoea, leprosy and other diseases. The death rate is increasing day by day on account of these diseases.

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“ Sir, malaria is taking a heavy toll of human lives every year. The Hon. Minister for Health said that malaria has been effectively controlled in one or two centres. More such centres should be taken up in every district. Malaria is prevalent throughout the coastal areas of this State and especially in the Kovuru taluk of the Nellore district. This disease is also a hindrance to the agricultural operations. Therefore, this disease should be effectively controlled.

“ I now come to industrial hygiene. The Government have neglected the health of the industrial workers. The Acts passed by the Government have not been implemented by the municipalities. In many instances, the local bodies have utterly disregarded the opinion of health officers and granted permission, with the result that the indiscriminate establishment of factories, etc., has become a source of nuisance and danger to public health. This is also from the same report. Because of the negligence of the Government, the municipalities are not implementing the Acts of the Government and so there is danger to public health. I want to know from the Hon. Minister for Health, why section 89 of the Madras Public Health Act has not been implemented by the municipalities?

“ Sir, the health of the industrial workers is deteriorating day by day. The industrialists are not implementing the Public Health Act. These industrialists think that they can defend themselves in a court of law even if a case is brought against them.

“ Now I come to mica workers. There are mica mines at Gudur in the Nellore district. The workers in these mines are doing labour for the last 64 years without any major accidents. But, after the introduction of Jack Hammers in the mines for boring holes, the accidents have increased very much. On account of using dry Jack Hammers, generally the dust is making its way into the eyes and mouth of a labourer in the absence of proper masks to the head and he is subjected to eye troubles and tuberculosis. Therefore, the Government must issue orders to the effect that they should use only wet Jack Hammers and they should supply proper masks to the heads of the labourers to avoid the falling of dust in the eyes and cover the ears so that the tremendous sound of the Jack Hammers may not deafen the ears and they should use not more than 10 dynamites at a time. Also they should minimise the working hours of labourers who work on Jack Hammers by making them work only for six hours during day time and three hours during nights.

“ Now I come to municipal workers. Their health should be improved. The health of the municipal workers is fast deteriorating day by day. Their salaries are very low and they do not have the resistance power to combat diseases like cholera and malaria. There is also the zulum of the Health Officers. Government must see to it that these Health Officers do not extract free labour from them. Their rights and interests should be safeguarded by the Government so that they may feel their responsibility and work for the improvement of the health of the nation.”

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* SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் மொத்த ரெவினியூ 66 கோடி ரூபாய். அதில் 4-87 கோடி ரூபாய், அதாவது 7 சதவிகிதம் Health and Medical என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் அதிகப்படியே என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். 54½ மில்லியன் டாலர் வரும்படி வரக்கூடிய United States-ல் கூட 2 சதவிகிதம் தான் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது நான் சர்க்காருக்கு சில யோசனைகளையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“1941-ம் வருஷ சென்ஸஸிலிருந்து 1951-ம் வருஷ சென்ஸஸ் வரைக்கும் நம் மாகாணத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை 14.3 சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தவரைக்கும் 16.2 சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது நிறைவுக்குறை 4½ லட்சம் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. Government of India Planning Commission-ல் சொல்லி இருக்கிறபடி இந்த Family Planning திட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரித்திருப்பதை தடுக்க முடியும். தற்சமயம் சென்னை நகரத்தில் Family Planning திட்டத்தை பிரசாரம் செய்வதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும், ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்டாண்டிஸ்பென்சரியிலும் Sanitary Inspector-கள் மூலமாகவும் Vaccinator-கள் மூலமாகவும் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகரிக்காமல் தடுக்க முடியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். இந்த நிலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 1961-ம் சென்ஸஸில் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரிக்காது. மேற்கொண்டு அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போனால் நம் நாடு எந்த விதத்திலும் முன்னணிக்கு வரமுடியாது என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

“தற்கால கணக்கின்படி நம் மாகாணத்தின் மனிதனின் சராசரி ஆயுள் 20-க்கு மேல் போகவில்லை என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒருவனுடைய 60, 70 வயதிற்கு மேல் உயிருடன் இருப்பதில்லை. அதைப் போலவே இந்த Infant mortality-ல் ஆயிரம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு 123 குழந்தைகள் இறப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. ஏனென்றால் சிக்சுமர்டீனைக்கு விடு 5 மில்லாடல் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சரிவர பராமரிப்பு இல்லாமல் ஆயிரத்திற்கு 123 குழந்தைகள் இறப்பதாக நேரிடுகிறது. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் ஆயுள் காலம் 20-க்குக் குறைவாக வருகிறது. இரண்டாவது உலகமெய்தம் முடிந்த பிறகு பிரிட்டனில் குழந்தைகளை பராமரிக்க அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விடமுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்த படியாக Prevention is better than cure என்று சொல்லும் படியான விநாயகி வந்தபிறகு அதற்கு சிகிச்சை செய்வது என்றில்லாமல் விநாயகியே வராமல் முன் கூட்டியே தடுத்து விடுவது சிலாக்கியம் என்று கருதுகிறேன். W.H.O. அபிப்பிராயப்படுவது போல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா டெஸ்டா பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால் வருஷா வருஷம் நவம்பர் முதல் பிப்ரவரி முடிய உள்ள மாதங்களில் காலரா வந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அதை investigate செய்து அந்தந்த காலங்களில் அந்த விநாயகி வராமலிருக்கும்படி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். முக்கியமாக, Engineering, Education, Judicial முதலிய இலாகாக்களுக்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை East and West என்று பிரித்து ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்திருப்பது போல் இந்த Health Department-க்கும் அவ்விதமே நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஜில்லா போர்டு recommend செய்திருப்பதாக கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை East, West என்று பிரித்து தனித்தனியாக ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது சிங்கிப்பட்டியில் நடந்துவரும் T.B. Sanatoria-த்திற்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போர்டு 10 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், Public Donation 5 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் ஆக 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த Sanatorium-வெகு அழகாகவும் சிறப்பாகவும் நடந்து வருகிறது. எல்லா ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் கிராண்டு கொடுத்து போல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா, சிங்கிப்பட்டி Sanatoria-த்திற்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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[Sri C. Muthiah Pillai]

“கடைசியாக என் தொகுதியாகிய சியாழியில் சில குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி சில யோசனைகளையும் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன். சியாழியிலுள்ள பல பிரச்சினைகளில் ஒரு முக்கிய பிரச்சினையானது சுகோட்டின்மை. நான் M.L.A. ஆக வந்ததிலிருந்து எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் இறந்து போய் சுகோட்டிற்கு தூக்கிச் செல்ல இடமில்லாமல் போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து தருவித்து ரோடில் பிணங்களை எரிக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதை இங்கே வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சில மிராசு தாரர்கள் சுகோட்டில் ஹரிஜன பிரேதங்களை விடாமல் தடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் நிலத்தை Acquire செய்து ஒரு பொது சுகோட்டை சர்க்கார் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் சியாழியில் ஒரு Maternity hospital இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்த Maternity hospital-ல் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் ஒரு லேடி டாக்டர் கூட இருந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. பலதடவை ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு தெரிவித்திருந்தும் இன்னும் ஒரு லேடி டாக்டரைக்கூட கொடுக்க வில்லை. காரணம் கேட்டால் எங்களால் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. லேடி டாக்டர் சிடைப்பதில்லை என்று பதில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒரு லேடி டாக்டரைப் போடுவதற்கு இவ்வரையில் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இனி மேலாவிலும் ஒரு டாக்டரைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் இரண்டு லட்சம் ஜனங்களுள்ள சியாழி தாலுகாவில் இரண்டு லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஐந்து ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் தானிருக்கின்றன. இதில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு Retired District Health Officer-ஐ போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவருக்கு வைத்யம் செய்யத் தெரியவே இல்லை. மேலும் இரண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு மத்தியில் 10 மைல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 10 மைல்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருப்பதால் ஜனங்கள் சிகிச்சைக்குப்போய் வருவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் கிராமங்களுக்கு மோட்டார் களில் மருந்துகளை அனுப்பி ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் வைத்யம் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு நாளாவது மோட்டார் மூலமாக வைத்யவசதி அனுப்பி வைத்து அதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை செய்துதரவேண்டும். அதனால் எல்லோருக்கும் வைத்ய உதவி பெற முடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக சர்க்காருக்கு வரும் ரிவினியூ (Medical and Health revenue) போதவில்லை யென்றால் கட்டாய வைத்ய insurance திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து அதன் மூலம் பெரும் வருமானத்தை அடைந்து எல்லோரும் நன்மை பெறும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the average life of an Indian is only 23 years, whereas that of an Englishman is about 63 or 65 years, it is absolutely necessary that adequate provision should be made in the Budget for Public Health in the interest of the general improvement of the health of every citizen in India. It should be the general principle that more provision should be made in the Budget for Public Health than for Medical. Because if adequate provision is made for Public Health and great precautionary measures are taken by way of Public Health measures, then, there will be no necessity to spend more money on medical relief. Now, in this Budget for Public Health only about a crore and forty-nine lakhs of rupees are allotted, and out of that, a greater amount is spent on urban areas than on rural areas. According to the Administration Report for 1949-50 for Public Health, as much as 307 lakhs have been spent on urban areas, while only 63 lakhs have been spent on rural areas. That works out to this: About five times the amount has been spent on urban areas as compared with

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that spent on rural areas. Sir, this shows what scant consideration this Government are showing towards rural areas in respect of rural Public Health. If we analyse this further we find that under Public Health the expenditure per head in urban areas, according to the Budget figures of 1949-50, comes to Rs. 3-8-10, whereas in rural areas the expenditure per head comes to only Re. 0-2-3. That is, $\frac{1}{25}$ of the amount that is spent on each citizen in urban areas is spent on each individual in the rural areas.

"Then, Sir, if at all Public Health has to be safeguarded it is absolutely essential that the food we consume must be well protected. Now the Food Adulteration Act should be strictly enforced to improve the general condition of Public Health in this State. About 18,000 and odd cases of food articles were examined. The articles were milk, oil and other foodgrains. It was found, as a result of examination, that in more than 8,000 cases, the food articles were adulterated. That is, more than 45 per cent of our foodstuffs are adulterated. It is to such low extent that the moral standard of our merchants had deteriorated. That is why the Central Government Food Minister has been constrained to say that our reputation in the commercial field is going down in the international sphere. Therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that in the interests of Public Health, the Food Adulteration Act should be strictly enforced. Sir, medical survey reports have revealed that at least 2,700 calories of food are necessary for a human body to exist under proper healthy conditions. Only 23 per cent of our population in this State are provided with 2,700 calories. All the rest are under-fed and under-nourished. It is due to the lack of vitamin that we find so much deterioration in the health of our people. So, Sir, Government should take adequate measures to give enough food without any adulteration, but with satisfactory vitamin contents to the people.

"Sir, it may be within the recollection of the hon. Members of this House that the Chamber of Presidents of District Boards and Council of Chairmen of Municipal Councils passed a resolution in their recent annual conference asking for more powers of control over Public Health officers under their employ. Under democracy it is absolutely necessary that the chosen representatives of the people should be given enough powers of control and supervision over the officers working under them. I understand that a committee was formed with all the heads of the Health Department and some members of the Chamber of Presidents of District Boards and Council of Chairmen of Municipal Councils with Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar as Chairman. That High-Power Committee was constituted to explore ways and means of improving Public Health. I understand that that committee submitted a very moderate report, and yet this Government are not going to implement it.

"Then, Sir, in order to protect Public Health it is absolutely essential that birth control should be enforced. Some scientific technical help should be given to the people in this regard in the place of the crude methods that are now being adopted by them.

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That will go to improve their health to a great extent. Then, Sir, there are several places in our State, particularly in Rayalaseema, which are malarial. There are villages after villages, where malaria is rampant. In fact some firkas are wholly affected by malaria. People there are undergoing untold sufferings due to that. Statistics prove that villages are gradually depopulated because of this scourge. I know of several villages where 80 per cent of the villagers have migrated to other places because of malaria. Hanumanthagudem, Yerraguda, Danavada and other places in Koilkuntla and Jammalamadugu taluks are completely evacuated as those villages are badly affected by malaria.

“ Sir, in order to protect people from being affected by malarial diseases, it is absolutely necessary to open malaria control centres at such villages and stock them with an adequate supply of quinine and medicines for injection. To improve the health conditions of the villages, the villagers are also prepared to reconstruct their villages at some nearby places and the Government should feel that it is their duty to provide these villagers with immediate facilities for the reconstruction of their villages and thus help them.

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“ Lastly, Sir, guinea worm is the most dreadful disease prevailing in one of the firkas of my constituency. In every village each man will be having at least 20 to 25 guinea worms. So far no scientific cure has been invented for this disease and it is absolutely necessary that some research should be conducted to find out suitable and effective medicines to protect people from this disease.”

* SRI M. S. MUNISWAMY PILLAI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதோடு, என் தொகுதி சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் சில குறைகளையும் சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியப் படுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“ என்னுடைய நகரமாகிய திண்டுக்கல் நகரத்தில் இன்றையதினம் குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் அவஸ்தை சொல்லி முடியாது. இங்கு, பல பிரதேசங்களில் நிலவும் பஞ்சக்கொடுமையைப்பற்றி பேசப் பட்டது. ஆனால், குடி தண்ணீருக்காக திண்டுக்கல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தைக் கண்ணால் பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை நாங்கள் அனுபவிக்கிறோமென்பது தெரியும்.

“ கடந்த 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேலாகவே, எங்கள் ஊர் தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் திறைந்த ஊராக இருந்துவருகிறது. திண்டுக்கல் மலையடிவாரத்தில் ஒரு குளம் இருக்கிறது. மலையடிவாரம் பெய்தால், அந்தக் குளத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கும். சுகாதார அதிகாரிகள் “குடி தண்ணீர் அல்ல” என்று ஒரு போர்டு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி போர்டு போட்டிருந்தும் மக்கள் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் குடிக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அந்தத் தண்ணீரும் கிடைக்காது.

“ அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இன்னொரு குளம் இருக்கிறது. ஊரிலுள்ள சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீரெல்லாம் அந்தக் குளத்தில் வந்து தேங்குகிறது. சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீர் நிறைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய அந்தக் குளத்திலும் இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் இல்லை. குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் இருந்தால் அல்லவா சாக்கடையில் ஜலம் இருக்கும் !

“ அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளம் இருக்கிறது. அந்தப்பள்ளத்தில் ஒரு ஊற்று இருக்கிறது, சகோதரி அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லவேண்டாமென்று நினைத்தாலும் இதைச்

[Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillai] [22nd July 1952]

சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. அதாவது, ஆண்கள் மல ஜலம் கழித்துவிட்டு, அந்த ஊற்றில் கால் கழுவிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களென்றால், தண்ணீர்ப்பஞ்சம் எந்த அளவில் எங்கள் ஊரில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அந்தத் தண்ணீரை வண்டிகளில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோய் காப்பி ஹோட்டல்களுக்கும், சாப்பாடு ஹோட்டல்களுக்கும் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காப்பி ஹோட்டலிலும், சாப்பாடு ஹோட்டலிலும் அந்தத் தண்ணீர் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுகிறது. வண்டிக் காரர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுப்பதைப்பார்த்து அந்தத் தண்ணீரை குடிப்பதற்கு எடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று சொன்னால், 'ஹோட்டலுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு' நாங்கள் போகவில்லை, கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோகிறோம்' என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, ஹோட்டல்களுக்கே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள்.

“பெண்கள் இரண்டு மைல் அல்லது மூன்று மைல் தூரம் குடங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பக்கத்து கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் திரும்பி வரும்படியான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் பெண்மணிகளும் தாய்மார்களும் படும் அவஸ்தையை கண்டுகொண்டு பார்க்கமுடியவில்லை.

“முனிசிபாலிட்யில் சில குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு குடம் திரும்புவதற்கு 15 நிமிஷம் ஆகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு குழாய்க் கேணியினருகிலும் இரவு எந்த நேரத்திலும் 'க்யூ' வரிசையில் தாய்மார்கள் நிற்பதைக் கண்ணால் பார்க்கலாம். இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு 1938-39-வது ஆண்டில், நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் சர்க்கார் இருந்தபோது சித்தயன்கோட்டைத் திட்டம் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டது. அதற்குள் யுத்தம் ஆரம்பித்தது. சர்க்கார் ராஜினாமா செய்த காரணத்தினால் இந்தத் திட்டம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. இதுவரையிலும் அந்தத் திட்டமானது நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கப்படவில்லை. இன்றைக்கும் அந்தத் திட்டம் சர்க்காருடைய கையில் இருக்கிறதாக அறிகிறேன். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு ஸானிபரி இன்ஜினியர் அவர்கள் திண்டுக்கல்லுக்கு வந்திருந்தார். இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பார்வையிட்ட பிறகு குடவறைய திட்டம் என்ற குறுகிய காலத்திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் கூடுமானவரையில் மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை உடனடியாக நிவர்த்திக்கலாம் என்று அவர் சொன்னார். அந்தத் திட்டத்தையாவது சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் 6 மாத காலத்திற்குள்ளாகவாவது திண்டுக்கல் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கமுடியும். நீண்ட காலத்திட்டமாகிய சித்தயன்கோட்டைத் திட்டத்தையும் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“நகர்ப்பிரதேசங்களில் மட்டுமல்ல, கிராமப்புரங்களிலும் தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் தாங்காமல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள தாய்மார்கள் 4, 5 மைல் தூரம் போனாலும், ஒரு குடம் தண்ணீர்கூட கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களை உடனடியாகப் போக்குவதற்கு என் மனதில் தோன்றிய ஒரு யோசனையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் :

“எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவுக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள பழனி தாலுகாவும் ஒரு வறண்ட பிரதேசம். அங்கு ராணுவத்தார் கேணிகளை ஆழப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அந்த ராணுவத்தைக்கொண்டு எங்களுடைய நகரத்திலும், கிராமப் புரங்களிலும் நிறைய கேணிகள் வெட்டலாம். அப்படிக்கேணிகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு செளகரியப்படாவிட்டால் இன்றைக்கு 'பவர் பரிஸ்'களைக் கொண்டு குழாய்க்கிணறுகள் தோண்டி தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு உதவிசெய்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“திண்டுக்கல்லில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆஸ்பத்திரியை இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நல்லமுறையில் விரிவுபடுத்தி மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்திற்கு உதவிசெய்யுமாறும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமப் புரங்களில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வேடசந்தாரில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. வடமதுரையில் ஒரு ரூரல் டிஸ்பென்சரி இருக்கிறது.

வேடசந்தாரிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் வடமதுரையில் இருக்கும் டிஸ்பென்ஸரியையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பெரிய அளவில் அதை விஸ்தரித்து, அங்கே பிரசவ விடுதியொன்றையும் ஏற்படுத்தினால் கிராமப் புரங்களில் வசிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு மிகுந்த உதவிகரமாகவிருக்கும். இன்றைக்கு கிராமப்புரங்களில் மக்கள் பிரசவக் கஷ்டத்தினால் பட்சுடிய அவஸ்தையைப்பற்றி பல பேர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரசவத்தினால் ஏற்படும் மாண விசித்ததைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். சிசு மாண விசித்ததைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் மட்டும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. கிராமப்புரங்களில் மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் (Maternity Homes) அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். வேடசந்தாரிலும் வடமதுரையிலும் மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தினால் பல கிராம மக்களுக்கு அது பிரயோசனமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI O. KORAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകേണ്ട ആരോഗ്യകരമായ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സമ്പന്നതും അല്ലാത്തതും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈകൊള്ളുന്ന നയവും പരിപാടിയും വെച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ അനാരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു പരിപാടി ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് സംശയകരമാണ്. കനാളിൽ മലബാറിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ അനവധി പക്ഷവ്യൂഹികളുടെ ഒരു കേന്ദ്രംകൊണ്ടായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ഇതിടെ പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിലെ ആലത്തൂർ ഒരു കോളനിയായിത്തീർന്നുവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. മലബാർ കലക്ടർ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവിടെ ഇതിടെകൂടി 12 ആളുകൾ കോളനികളെ മരണപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വർത്തമാനം ‘മാതൃഭൂമി’ പത്രത്തിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. എന്താണ് ഇതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനം എന്ന് ചോദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് ആലത്തൂർ പ്രദേശത്തു പണ്ടത്തെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിലായിരുന്ന നെയ്ത്തുകൾ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പട്ടിണിയും പാട്ടുമായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. തലമുറ പട്ടിണിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു കോളറ ക്വിറ്റിയായതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ എന്താണ് ആശങ്കയും. ആലത്തൂരിൽ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രവർത്തനം മലബാറിൽ അതോളുമിടത്തോളം ആവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ പോവുകയാണ്. കാരണം എല്ലാ കോളനികളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കുവാനുള്ള കൂലിയും വേതനവും കിട്ടാതെ അവർ പട്ടിണിയും പാട്ടുമായി ജീവിക്കുകയാണെന്നിരിക്കെ അവർ കോളറ ക്വിറ്റിയായതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അത് സർവ്വസാധാരണമാണ്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മിസ്റ്റർ, കർഷകർ മാത്രമല്ല, അതായത്, വകുപ്പുകളിൽ വസുദേവൻ കറയുന്നതു സാധാരണ പരിവാറാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വസുദേവന്റെ വളരെ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ മരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു നിയന്ത്രിതമാർഗ്ഗം കാണാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അത് ഏറെയും വ്യസനകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമായിരിക്കും. വളരെ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ കോളറയും വസുദേവനും കൊണ്ട് മരിക്കുവാൻ പോവുകയാണ്.

[illegible]

[Sri O. Koran]

[22nd July 1952]

മെയിൻസ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് ഇത് വളരെ കവണ് പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കോഴിക്കോട് നഗരത്തിലുള്ള തോട്ടിത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് ആരോഗ്യപരമായ ജീവികവാദങ്ങളെ എടുക്കുകയും മറ്റ് സൗകര്യങ്ങളും ഇന്നു അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ മറ്റു നഗരങ്ങളിൽ അംഗീകൃതമായ തോട്ടിത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് Health Department ആണു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിലെ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ആറുപ്രകാരം പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച് പത്ത് പതിനെട്ട് വാക്സിനേഷൻ (Health Assistants) ആ ജില്ലയിലുണ്ട്. അവർ ആരോഗ്യകാര്യം സപ്പ്ലൈ ആയിട്ടും ഇനിയും അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയും എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതുതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താത്തതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടതയായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. മലബാറിലെ മറ്റു ജില്ലകളിലും ഈ കാര്യം മുന്മാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വേണ്ടുന്ന ശ്രദ്ധ ചെലുത്തും എന്നുണ്ടാകുന്നു.

“Dispensary കളെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആലത്തൂരിൽ ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ dispensary കൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇനിയും മരുന്ന് ശരിയായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നും, തിരൂരിൽ ഒരു dispensary സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു കണ്ടു മാത്രമായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇനിയും ഒരു ഡോക്ടർ വരുകയാകട്ടെ മരുന്ന് കൊടുത്തു തുടങ്ങുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നും പറയുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഒരു midwife നെയും നിയമിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നാടൻ പോറ്റിമാരെയാണ് സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പ്രസവത്തിന് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ രീതിയുണ്ടായതെന്നു പരിശീലനവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ നാടൻപോറ്റിമാർ അനാഥ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ മരണത്തിന് തുടയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പരിശീലനവും ലഭിക്കാത്ത ഈ നാടൻപോറ്റിമാരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം തടയുകയോ എല്ലാ പ്രദേശത്തും മിഡ്വൈഫ്മാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആരംഭം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും പിന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണ് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. അവർ താമസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്കും ക്ഷേമപദ്ധതികളും ഏറ്റ് മുട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇന്നു ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ യാതൊരു സൗകര്യങ്ങളും അവർക്കില്ല. പക്ഷെ വ്യക്തി ആദ്യമായി പിടിച്ചെടുത്തു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബങ്ങളിൽ ആണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉടൻ തന്നെ പരിശീലനം ഇല്ലായ്മയല്ലാത്ത നടപടി എടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതേസമയം പാടത്തും പറമ്പിലും പണിയെടുത്തു ജീവിക്കുകയുള്ളവർക്കു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു മനുഷ്യാനുഭവപോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു വിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്നപദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. അതു് വെറും പത്രങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥലം പിടിച്ചതല്ലാതെ ഇന്നും പ്രവർത്തനപരമായി വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിന്തിക്കുകയും ഈ പാവങ്ങളായ സാധ്യതകൾക്കു പുതിയതിൽ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയോണ്ടുതന്നെ. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ സമ്പത്തു് ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളാണല്ലോ. അധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണ് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കുന്ന പണം ഉയർത്തുകയല്ല സീപ്പ്. അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കി മനുഷ്യാനുഭവപോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സ്ഥിര ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള പരിശ്രമം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

“നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഒരു മെയിൻസ് പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു അയച്ചിരുന്ന സന്ദേശം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഭരണകാലത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് അതു തീരെ നിൽക്കുകയുണ്ടായി കാണുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ മെയിൻസ് പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു ആരോഗ്യപരമായ ഭക്ഷണപദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ നല്കി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭാവി പെരന്മാരെ നോക്കുവാൻ ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ആരോഗ്യം വളരെ അധികം തകരാറുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുകയും പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അവരെ മെയിൻസ് പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു മുന്മാകുകയോണ്ടുപോകാൻ വേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുകയും നൽകുവാൻ പത്രങ്ങൾ മുന്മാകയും പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ മുന്മാകയും ഒരു പരിശ്രമം സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വസുദൈവം

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [22nd July 1952]

பரவக் கூடிய மாதங்களில் கிராமப்புரங்களுக்கு மிக அதிகமாகச் சென்று கிராம மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் கிராமங்களில் நிறைய மருத்துவச்சிமார்களை போடவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதிகமான பேர்களை எப்படி சர்க்கார் நியமித்து அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க முடியுமென்று கேட்கலாம்? நான் சொல்வது என்ன வென்றால் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் பஞ்சாயத்து சபைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த பஞ்சாயத்து சபைகளிலிருந்து பாதிச் சம்பளமும், சர்க்கார் பாதிச் சம்பளமும் கொடுத்தால் நிறைய பேர்களை நியமிக்க முடியும். ஏனென்றால் நிறைய பிரசவ கேஸ்கள் வருகின்றன. தாய்மார்களுக்கும், சகோதரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய கண்டம் போல் இருக்கின்ற இந்த பிரசவ விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு நிறைய மருத்துவச்சிமார்களை நியமித்து அவர்களுக்குச் செலகர்யம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் கிராமங்களில் குப்பை கூடங்களை ஒதுக்குப்புரங்களில் போடாமல் இப்பொழுது பொதுப் பிரதேசங்களிலேயே ஜனங்கள் போட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே வீட்டுக்கு அருகிலேயே அசுத்தம் செய்தும் விடுகிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ஆபீசர் இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. ஒரு செக்ஷன் கிரேட் முனிசிபாலிட்டியாக இருந்தாலும் கூட இப்பொழுது நான்கு அல்லது ஐந்து சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு தாலுகாவிற்கு இன்று ஒரே ஒரு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் தான் இருக்கிறார். இது போதாது. இவர்கள் ஒரிடமிருந்து மற்றொரு இடம் வருவதற்குள் தொத்து நோய்கள் வந்தால் அது மிகவும் கெடுதியை விளைவித்து விடுகிறது. சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு எல். ஐ. எம். படிப்பாவது இருந்தால் அவர்கள் இன்னும் நன்றாகவும் திறமையாகவும் தங்கள் தொழிலை நடத்துவார்கள் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இதற்குச் சர்க்கார் ஆவனசெய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் நடக்கும் தேர்திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் நிறைய மக்கள் வந்து குவிந்து தொத்து நோயைப் பரப்பிவிட்டுப் போகிறார்கள். இது மாதிரியான காலங்களில் மக்கள் எப்படி சுகாதாரத்துடன் வாழவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி நிறைய சினிமாப்படங்கள் காட்டி அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் கோவில்களில் ஜனங்கள் மூட நம்பிக்கை காரணமாக அபிஷேக நீர் கொட்டக் கூடிய சாக்கடைபிலிருந்து வழியக்கூடிய அசுத்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் குடிக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அபாயகரமானது என்பதை ஜனங்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் இன்றைக்கு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் T.B. என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய வியாதியானது பெரிய அளவில் பரவிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அந்த வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இன்று திருச்சியிலே ராஜாஜி சானிடோரியம் என்று ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. கோயம்புத்தூரில் பெருந்தறை என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு சானிடோரியம் இருக்கிறது. இதற்குப் போவதற்கே மக்களுக்கு நிறைய ரயில் சார்ஜ் ஆகிவிடுகிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த ஒவ்வொரு லோகல் போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும் அதற்குத் தக்க வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதே மாதிரி லெப்ரசி வார்டும் ஈற்படுத்தியே தீரவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் இப்பொழுது ஹோமியோபதி முறை என்று வைத்தியத்தில் ஒரு புதுமுறை கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அதிகமாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. சர்க்கார் இதற்கு இப்பொழுது ஆதரவு அளிக்கிறதா இல்லையாயென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த ஹோமியோபதி முறையினால் ஆபரேஷன் செய்யக் கூடிய பெரிய பெரிய

22nd July 1952] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

வியாதிகள் கூட மிகக் குறைந்த செலவில் குணப்படுத்தப்படுகிறதென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால் இதற்காக ஒரு காலேஜ் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் அம்மை குத்துவது சம்பந்தமாக இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அம்மை குத்துபவர் என்றாலே கிராமத்தில் குஞ்சு குழந்தைகள் முதல் பெரியவர்கள் வரை நடுங்குகிறார்கள். தாய் மார்களுக்கு அந்த வேலை கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் யாரும் அப்படி பயப்படாமல் இருப்பார்கள். இந்தப் பெண்களும் தாயைப்போல மென்ன், ஜனங்கள் மனதில் பயமுட்டாமல் தங்கள் காரியத்தைச் செய்து கொண்டு போவார்கள். அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கரூர் தாலுகாவைப் பற்றி ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துக் கேட்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரவக்குறிச்சியில் சுமார் 2 லக்ஷத்துக்குமேல் முஸ்லிம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலுகாவில் அரவக்குறிச்சி, பரமத்தி, வெள்ளையனை என்ற இடங்களில் லோகல் போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருந்து அதை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்த பள்ள பட்டி லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாளது வரையில் எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதை கவனித்து ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவிட்டு புதிதாக வார்டுகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை இரண்டு மந்திரிமார்கள்வந்து தான் திறந்து வைத்தார்கள். அதை சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு ஒவ்வொரு பிரக்காவின் தலை நகரத்திலும் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை அவசியம் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சர்க்கார் மக்களின் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் அதிகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் தான் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI A. VELOO :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பொது சுகாதார மான்யத்தை எதிர்த்து கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் வைத்திய இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் மருத்துவ மான்யக் கோரிக்கையைப் பற்றி கடைசியாகக் குறிப்பிட்டபோது ‘மக்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவும், குடியிருப்பு வசதியும், உடுக்க உடையும் நல்ல சுற்றுப்புரமும் இல்லாவிட்டால் எவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை மருத்துவ வசதிக்கு ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்தாலும் அந்தத் தொகை பிரயோசனப்படும்படியானது, என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். கனம் மந்திரி கூறிய அடிப்படையிலேயே பொது சுகாதாரத்தை நாம் நோக்கினால் பொதுவாக எல்லா தொத்து வியாதிகளும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறிய காரணங்களால்தான் பெரும்பாலும் உண்டாகின்றன என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்ததே. இந்த நிலையில், பாளும் சமூக அநீதியினால் அல்லற்படும் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் குடியிருப்பு வசதியின்றி உண்ண உணவின்றி உடுக்க உடையின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல சுற்றுப்புர வசதியின்றி, நடக்க பாதையின்றி அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் முத்தையா பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூறியபடி இறந்த பிறகு சுகோட்டில் அந்த பிரேதத்தைப் புதைப்பதற்குக் கூட அவர்கள் அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒன்று ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தன்னுடைய மனைவி இறந்தபோது அவர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவராதலால் மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய பிரேதங்கள் புதைக்கப் படும் சுகோட்டில் அவருடைய மனைவிக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதற்காக அவர் வெட்கப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருக்காமல் வேறு ஜில்லாவிற்கு மாற்றிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்.

“இப்பொழுது பெம்ம் பகுதியினரான ஜன சமூகத்தினரான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் மிகவும் கொடுமைகளுக்கு ஆளாகி அல்லல் பட்டுக்கொண்டு

[Sri A. Veloo]

[22nd July 1952]

வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மேலே கூரை முழுதும் ஒட்டையாகவும் சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் வயல்களும், சேற்றில் கொசு மொய்த்துக்கொண்டும் உள்ள இடங்களில் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றார்கள். நான்தோறும், நிமிடந்தோறும் தங்களுடைய வீடுகளை எப்பொழுது பிரித்துக் கொண்டு வெளியேற்றிவிடுவார்களோ என்று எங்கிக்கொண்டு வருந்துகிறார்கள். இந்த மக்கள் எவ்வாறு சுகாதார நிலையில் நன்றாக வாழ முடியும்? தன்னை ஜில்லாவில் இன்றைக்கு வீட்டைவிட்டு கடத்தியவர்களைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரத்திற்கு மேற்கொண்ட ஆதிதிராவிட மக்கள் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். இவற்றை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நன்றாக கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி செய்துதரவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய மக்களுக்கு வியாதி வரும் போதும் காலரா அம்மை வரும்போதும் மாரியம்மன்தான் தொல்லைப் படுத்துகிறாள் என்று கவலைப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கும் வியாதிகள் வந்தால் அதை நீக்க அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொள்ளத் தெரியாமல் கவலைப்படுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல பிரசாரம் செய்து magic lantern, cinema போன்றவைகளை வைத்து பிரசாரம் செய்ய சர்க்கார் நல்ல ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துதரவேண்டும். பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு magic lantern வைத்து மக்களுக்கு நல்ல பிரசாரம் செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவற்றை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல சுகாதார முறைகளில் நல்ல பயிற்சிபெற அவர்களுக்கு வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பெரும்பாலான வியாதிகள் தண்ணீர் மூலம்தான் பரவுகிறது. ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை. அவர்கள் வாய்க்கால் தண்ணீரையும் சிறு குட்டைகளிலுள்ள சேற்றுத் தண்ணீரையும் தான் குடித்து வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல தண்ணீர் வசதி அளித்து அவர்களுக்கு சுகாதார வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வசதி செய்யும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நல்ல சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு ரோடு வசதி இல்லை. ரோடு வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் Sanitary Inspector களும், அம்மை குத்தும் அதிகாரிகளும் டாக்டர்களும் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வது இல்லை. ஏனென்று கேட்பால் ரோடு வசதி இல்லையே, நாங்கள் எப்படி வரமுடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி எவ்விதம் சொல்லமுடியும்? ஏழைகள் தான் வரிப் பணத்தை கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரிகொடுக்கும் மக்கள் வசதி இல்லாமல் அல்லப்படுகிறார்கள். இவற்றை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு ஒரு மருத்துவ விடுதி வைத்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பெண் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மருத்துவச்சிகள் இல்லாததால் பெண்கள் கவனிப்பாரற்று அவர்களுக்குப் பிறக்கும் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான குழந்தைகள் இறந்து விடுகின்றன. இவற்றை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு ஒன்றுவது மருத்துவ நிலையங்களை அமைத்துக் கொடுப்பதோடு நல்ல பயிற்சிபெற்ற மருத்துவச்சிகளையும் நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRIMATHI T. KOTAMMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on this occasion on the subject of mother and child care. I would urge on the Government to pay more attention to mother and child care. In the words of a great author, I submit—

‘ Let us glorify the mother whose love knows no bounds, who has suckled the whole world. All that is beautiful in man comes from sun shine and from the milk of our mothers, that is what fills us with the love of life. Without sun-shine there are no flowers, without love there is no happiness and without mother there is neither poet nor hero.’

22nd July 1952] [Srimathj T. Kotamma Reddi]

In view of this I would like to impress upon the Government that mother and child care is the primary duty of the State as in our country child and mother care is very much lacking in comparison with foreign countries. A mother who has begotten more and more children will be considered a blessed being and she is even awarded a prize in foreign countries, but the conditions in our country are quite different. I therefore submit that special laws should be enacted to pay more and more attention to mother and child care. The managements of industrial concerns should be made to grant special leave for a certain period to pregnant women before and after confinement. I would also like to submit, Sir, that nursing mothers should be granted some breaks during working hours. They should also be granted a nursing allowance. Special laws should be enacted to prohibit pregnant women from working overtime. Social conditions should be so raised as to prevent women from taking to abortion and abandonment of children. It is only out of bitter necessity that women are compelled to renounce motherhood. Let her not feel that her motherhood is a curse instead of being hailed as 'mother heroine'. In order to bring about this change, more maternity homes and nurseries should be established. These nurseries would enable the children to find 'second mothers' when their mothers are at work. I submit, Sir, that the Government should appoint a body to study the problem of the protection and care of mothers and children. Infant homes should be provided for destitute children. These children should be given free food and clothing and they should also be protected from being attacked by diseases.

"Sir, as we are all aware, most of the women in our country are ignorant and down-trodden. They are not able to understand motherhood properly and they fall an easy prey to the evil advice of old women who administer harmful drugs to them when they are pregnant. I would therefore once more stress the necessity for opening maternity centres and nursing homes. There should be women and child consultation centres also.

5-30
p.m.

"Lastly, Sir, I request that the Government should establish sanatoria for the children to educate them in hygiene and other problems. These sanatoria are an absolute necessity in order to save the mothers and the children from poverty and disease and from the miserable conditions from which they are now suffering. The Government might say that they have no funds to meet these demands but, it is imperative that the Government have got to devise some means to save the mothers and children because it is the health and the radiance of the nation that are at stake, for the mother is the backbone of the nation and the child is our future hope. (At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair.) I therefore, Sir, request the Government to give some priority to my suggestions. I thank the Speaker for having given me this opportunity."

* SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பொது சுகாதாரத்தின் கீழ் சில விஷயங்களை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதுள்ள சுகாதார சட்டத்தை சரிவர

[Sri A. Senapathi Gounder] [22nd July 1952]

அமுல் நடத்தினால் நன்மைகள் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக நமது சிறிய நகரங்களிலுள்ள காப்பி கடைகள் சுகாதார சட்டத்தின்படி சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. அவைகள்தான் தொத்து வியாதிகளுக்கு உறைவிடமாக இருக்கின்றன. காப்பிக்கடைகளில் இந்த சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தினால் இந்த வியாதிகளைத் தடுக்கமுடியும். அதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். அதைப் போலவே பல நிலையங்களிலும், கோயில் திருவிழா காலங்களிலும், வார சந்தைகளும் இடங்களிலும் பல விதமான தொத்து வியாதியுள்ள நோயாளிகள் இருப்பதால் இந்த தொத்து வியாதிகள் பரவுவதற்கு இடம் பெருகின்றன. தற்போதுள்ள சுகாதாரச் சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமுல் நடத்தினால் இதை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் சரிவர நடந்து கொண்டால் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட ஒரு பெரும் இடங்களில் தொத்து வியாதிகள் மேற்கொண்டும் பரவாமல் தடுக்க ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட இடங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, பல நல்ல சுகாதார முறைகளையும் இந்த சட்டத்தையும் அமுல் நடத்தி கையாண்டால் பெரும் செலவு இன்றியே பல காரியங்களை நாம் சாதிக்க முடியும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் மருத்துவ வசதி மிக மிகக் குறைவு. அங்கெல்லாம் அது அவசியம் வேண்டும் என்பதை எணக்கு முன் பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்துள்ளனர். நானும் அதைப்போலவே இந்த மருத்துவ வசதி ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் தகுந்த முறையில் நல்ல விஞ்ஞான ரீதியில் படிக்கப்பட்ட மருத்துவ ஸ்திரீகளை கிராமங்களுக்கு நியமித்தால் மிகவும் சிறந்த சேவையாக இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட மருத்துவ ஸ்திரீகளை பெரிய நகரங்களில் படிக்கவைக்க அதிக தொகை செலவு செய்ய தேவை இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக தாலுகா தலை நகரங்களிலுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலேயே கிராமப் பெண்களை அனுப்பிவைத்து மருத்தவ தொழிலுக்கு அவசியமான கல்வியை போதித்து பழையபடி கிராமங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி சேவை பெறலாம் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது என் தொகுதியாகிய தாராபுரம் ஒரு சிறிய நகரம். சுமார் 25 ஆயிரம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் கிடையாது. அதற்காக பத்து வருஷ காலமாக தண்ணீர் வரி விதித்து அந்த தண்ணீர் வரியினால் பெரிய நிதியும் சேர்த்துள்ளது. இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் இந்த நிதியைக் கொண்டும் மேற்கொண்டும் சொற்ப செலவில் குழாய் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் நல்ல ஜீவநதியாகிய அமராவதி நதி என்ற ஒரு நதி நகரத்தின் மத்தியில் ஓடுகிறது. அந்த நதியிலிருந்து சுத்தமான ஜலத்தை எடுத்து மக்களுக்கு குழாய் மூலமாக சப்ளை செய்தால் பல வருஷம் தவறாமல் வரும் காலரா, ப்ளேக் போன்ற மக்களை பிடிக்கப் பட்டுவரும் கொள்ளை நோய்கள் வராமல் தடுத்தவிடலாம் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குச் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். எந்த விதமான தொத்து நோய்களையும் பரவிவிடாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி. அதைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். தற்சமயம் அதற்குப்போதுமான நிதி இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் வேண்டுமானாலும் நிதி திரட்டமுடியும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தி இந்த திட்டத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது அம்மை குத்தும் விஷயம் பற்றி ஒன்றை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் அம்மை குத்தும் அதிகாரி வருவதற்கு ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்கு முன்னால் தலையாரி தண்டோரா போடுகிறான். அப்பொழுது 4, 5 ஊர்களிலுள்ள குழந்தைகள் அங்கு வந்து சேரவேண்டும். மூன்று மைல்களுக்குள் இருக்கும் குழந்தைகளைக் கொண்டு வரும்படி கடுமையான ஒரு உத்தரவைப் போடுவார். அவ்விதம் குழந்தைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோவதற்குள் அவர் போய்விடுவார். சாதாரணமாக பார்க்கும்போது கிராமங்களில் ஆணும்

22nd July 1952] [Sri A. Senapathi Gounder]

பெண்ணும் பகல் நேரங்களில் வீடுகளிலிருக்கமாட்டார்கள், அவரவர்கள் காடுகரைகளுக்குப் போயிருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் தண்டோர போட்டபின் கேள்விப்பட்டு குழந்தைகளை எடுத்து வந்தால் குறித்த நேரத்திற்கு முன்பாகவே அதிகாரி போய்விடுவார். பிறகு அவர்கள் டேல் பக்கத்திலுள்ள கோர்ட்டுக்ஸ் மூலம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டு மக்கள் பல அல்லல்களுக்கு ஆளாகின்றார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி அநேகம் கேஸ்கள் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்து கிராம மக்கள் அல்லல் பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். தனித்தனியாக அந்தந்த ஊர்களுக்குச் சென்று குறிப்பிட்ட சில நேரங்களில் குழந்தைகளைக்கொண்டு வரச்சொல்லி அம்மை குத்திக்கொள்ள சொல்லலாம். அது தான் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக கிராமக்கிணறுகள் முக்கியமாக சீர்திருத்தப்படவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் முக்கியமாக தூறுக்கு 60 கிணறுகள் படிக்கிணறுகளாக இருக்கின்றன. அதில் இறங்கிச் சென்று கால்களை அலம்பி வரும்படியான நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றன. கூடிய சீக்கிரம் அவைகளை இறைக் கிணறுகளாக மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. RAMASWAMI THEVAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that in our country, which is very poor, the rate of mortality is very high on account of our low resistance to diseases. It is, therefore, essential that we should spend as much money as is possible on public health activities so as to prevent the spreading of diseases. The Government have already undertaken a five-year programme for the development of rural water-supply and for carrying out drainage schemes. I request the Government to expedite the same so as to improve the health of the people living in the villages and towns.

5-40
p.m.

“ I wish to offer a few remarks for improving the water-supply scheme of my own town, Tiruchirappalli. The water-supply works at present existing in Tiruchirappalli were originally designed for supplying water to a population of about a lakh of people. Now the population of Tiruchirappalli town is more than two and three-fourth lakhs and there is also a large floating population. I therefore, request the Government to improve the water works scheme, at present existing in the town.

“ Since the Sanitary Engineer is also present here, I wish to offer a few remarks about the execution of the drainage scheme in my town of Tiruchirappalli. I would very much like the Sanitary Engineer to go and live in Tiruchirappalli for some time so that he can understand the distress of the rate-payers there. The execution of the drainage scheme has been going on for a long time and still it has not been completed. It is rather highly unfair and uncharitable on the part of the department to delay it so long.

“ Next I wish to refer to the T.B. Hospital at Tiruchirappalli. The Government are giving a grant of only six thousand rupees to the T.B. Hospital. This is not sufficient. The T.B. Hospital (Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium) is working very well, and I request the Government to increase the grant from six thousand rupees to twenty-five thousand rupees every year to enable the institution to work efficiently.

“ As regards the Gandhi Memorial Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, I find that the Government have ordered the

[Sri A. Ramaswami Thevar] [22nd July 1952]

stoppage of the construction of buildings for additional accommodation. I request the Government to allot additional sums to improve the condition of the main hospital as also the hospital at Pudukottai where there are no doctors for the last eight months.

"Further, I request the Government to allot space for a playground in Tiruchirappalli town. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has promised that he will consider the matter in consultation with other Members of the Government.

"Sir, there are here many Members who are Chairmen of municipalities. My friend, Mr. T. K. Rama, Chairman of Madurai Municipality, has given the House a true picture of the condition of Sanitary Inspectors and scavengers. Their scales of pay are very low. There are no chances of promotion for them. Just as every one of the 375 Members of this Assembly is aspiring for the post of a Minister in the Government, the employees also should be provided with opportunities for getting higher appointments. As it is, Sanitary Inspectors and scavengers have no salvation and they have got no chances for getting higher appointments at all. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the scale of pay of Health Visitors employed by local bodies is much lower than the scale of pay of Health Visitors employed by the Government. I would request the Health Minister to order the Government scale of pay to be given to all Health Visitors as recommended in the Bore Committee Report.

"In conclusion, I request the Hon. Minister for Public Health as also the Sanitary Engineer, and the P.W.D. Engineer to visit Tiruchirappalli town in connexion with the improvement of the water-supply works in the town and also the execution of the drainage scheme.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to say a few words."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As some more hon. Members want to take part in the debate, I shall allow only five minutes to each Member. The hon. Member Sri K. Veeranna Padal will now speak."

* SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—"అధ్యక్షమహాశయ, మన రాష్ట్రంలో విశాఖపట్నం, కృతాచలం, తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలలోని విజన్టీ ప్రాంతాలు ముఖ్యంగా మలేరియా ప్రాంతాలని ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకున్నాను. ఆ ప్రదేశాలలో ప్రజలు మలేరియాతో బాధపడి తర్వాత నిమోనియా fever, black water మొదలైన వాటితో అనేక బాధలు పడి మరణించుచున్నారు. ఈ మలేరియాకు కారణమయ్యేది మింగి బోము జాన్మిగావుండుటవల్ల ఎక్కడదూచినా మలేరియా జ్వరములతో ప్రజలు బాధపడుచున్నారు. దోమకుట్టిన తొబ్బిదిరోజులకు మలేరియా జ్వరం వచ్చి, ఆ జ్వరము నిమోనియా లోకిదిగి తర్వాత మరణించడం సంభవిస్తున్నది. ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో యీ రోగాలకు తగినచికిత్స లేకపోవుటవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎవ్వడైనా మందుల సహాయము లేకుండా వున్నది. ఈ విజన్టీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఎక్కడదూచినా మలేరియా అనునది చాలా విపరీతముగావున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ ప్రాంతాలలో D.D.T. spray చేసి ప్రజలను యీ బాధల నుండి తప్పించగలందులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక mobile van ను 15 దినములకోసారి, ప్రస్తుతమునకు, గ్రామగ్రామానికి పంపించి

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డి.డి.టి. spray చేసి మలేరియా బాధనుండి ప్రజలను వెంటనే కాపాడవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ విజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో permanent గా కొన్ని centres open చేయించి అనగా పదిహేను మైళ్లకుగాని, అంతకు తక్కువలోగాని centres open చేయించి యీ D.D.T. spray చేయించగలండులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదికాకుండా యిక్కడ ప్రజలకు కొంతమందికి యీ పెంటర్లలో ట్రైనింగు యిప్పించి, 15 దినములలోకనూ యీ ప్రాంతమున్నటిలో యీ D.D.T. spray చేసినట్లయితే చాలావరకు యీ మలేరియా నిర్మూలము కాగలదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను. యీ పైన చెప్పిన విశాఖకుట్టుం జిల్లా నూడెం విజన్సీ ప్రాంతం ఎటు చూచినను 18 వందల మైళ్ల దూరము విస్తరించియున్నది. ఇక్కడ ప్రజలలో యీ రోజునగూడా గవర్నమెంటు అంటే ఏమిటో తెలియనివారున్నారు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో కొన్ని వేల సంవత్సరాలుగా ఏ medical aid నూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారివల్ల యిక్కడ ప్రజలు పొందేయించని కారణముచేత ప్రజలకు యీ మలేరియా బాధ ఎట్లు నివారించబడగలదోనూడా తెలియదు. మన ప్రభుత్వంవచ్చి ఆయిదు సంవత్సరములు పైగా ఆయినది. ఇప్పటికిని యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారైనను ఎవ్వరినైన medical aid యీ ప్రజలకు యివ్వలేదు. D.D.T. Penicillin మొదలైనవి supply చేసి ప్రజలను యీ మలేరియానుండి తప్పించలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రజలు యీ మలేరియానుండి దూరమవుతూ యీకాంతర రోగాలవల్లగూడా బాధపడుతుంటుంటే నాకు బాగా తెలుసును కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే యీ విజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రతి 15 మైళ్లకు ఒక dispensary ని open చేయించి D.D.T. spray చేయించినట్లయితే యీ ప్రజలు మలేరియానుండి తప్పించబడగలరు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కూర్చుంటూ యీ విజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో dispensaries ను వెంటనే open చేయించి అక్కడ ప్రజలను మలేరియానుండి తప్పించమని విషయపూర్వకముగా విన్నవించుచున్నాను."

* SRI S. CHINNAKARUPPA THEVAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. I wish to say that owing to the failure of monsoon in recent years, many areas became quite dry and the people in those areas suffered a lot for want of drinking water. Hence various measures had to be taken, such as digging and deepening of wells, to provide drinking water to the people. In many parts of the State, including my constituency, people generally resort to ponds and tanks for taking drinking water. Even when there is adequate rain, these ponds and tanks are not looked after properly. They are used for other purposes also than the supply of drinking water. So, I urge the Government to dig wells and to deepen the existing wells in every village so that drinking water may be made available in sufficient quantity even during the time of failure of rains. In this connexion, I wish to say that the provision of pure drinking water is one of the means of preventing epidemics, especially cholera.

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"The question of drainage in village is a matter which must engage the attention of the Government at present. The grant under the head is poor. Villages are increasing in size and drainage facilities have got to be provided in them. There are six major panchayats, namely, Tirupparankundram, Avaniapuram, Melur, Vallapatti, Naniaripatti and Kottampatti and twenty minor panchayats in my constituency. I urge the Government to provide water-supply and drainage facilities in them. Tirupparankundram in my constituency is well known to every Member of this House.

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It is a pilgrim centre of very great importance. Every day a large number of pilgrims come there for worship. There is immediate need to provide water-supply and drainage facilities there so that public health may not suffer.

"Epidemics break out in rural parts and cause considerable havoc. The Government are not rendering help quickly, as the jurisdiction of each Health Inspector is very large. Hence I request the Government to take adequate preventive measures.

"The two entire taluks of Madurai and Melur in my constituency consist mostly of Backward and Scheduled Classes. Hence the Government should pay special attention not only to the provision of public health facilities but also to medical facilities, education, irrigation, agriculture, etc."

* SRI P. URKAVALAN :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னவந்திருக்கும் சுகாதார மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். சங்கரஸ்கோயில் நகரத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை சுமார் 40,000. அது தமிழ் நாட்டில் சரித்திரப் பிரசித்திபெற்ற சேஷத்திரமுமாகும். அங்கு நடக்கும் திருவிழாக்களான்களில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வருவார்கள். குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் பருகி கஷ்டத்தை பல முறை நாங்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்து சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். சுகாதார இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் குடிதண்ணீர் திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்கு 4 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவாகுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்தும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டிலிருந்தும் ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் வசூலித்துத் தருகிறோமென்று சங்கரஸ்கோயில் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டும், எங்கள் ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

"நான் மறுபடியும் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால், நாங்கள் ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் வசூலித்துத் தருகிறோம். சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து உடனடியாக வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 21 hon. Members have taken part in the discussion of this Demand, including the two lady Members. The main points dealt with by them come under epidemic control, malaria, nutrition, maternity and child-welfare centres, water-supply and drainage and family planning. The severest condemnation of the Health Department and its work came from my hon. Friend, Sri Ramamurthi. I do not think the Health Department deserves such condemnatory remarks as 'there is something rotten in the State of Denmark'. My hon. Friend did not listen to the speech I made in moving the Demand. (Sri P. Ramamurthi :—'I did listen.') I saw he was busy talking to his friends. The observations he made distinctly show that he has not listened to what I said. Otherwise he would not have asked me such questions as he did. Anyway, I like his ingenuity, and welcome his criticisms and I shall try to answer them to the best of my knowledge.

"Before proceeding to answer some of the criticisms made by several hon. Members on the Ministerialist side as well as the Opposition side, I shall make a few general observations dealing with the main points raised by the hon. Members. It is true the level of health in our country is very low. Death rates are high and diseases most common, especially among the poorer

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classes. The most striking fact in relation to the health situation in our country is the repeated overlap of health with poverty, with housing, with food and with water-supply. Poverty is a major factor in disease. Lack of health education contributes greatly to this situation. Poverty and ignorance are at the bottom of the whole trouble. In the richer and more advanced countries of the West, most dramatic results have been obtained by the environmental services they have established and by the personal health services they have set up. The greatest achievement of preventive medicine is the control of infectious diseases. Medical men have now understood the nature of infectious diseases and the way to control them by sanitary measures and by preventive inoculation measures. Infectious diseases are fighting a losing battle against an improving environment and the weapons of the laboratory. When epidemics break out, they adopt isolation and chemotherapy which give very striking results. The great victories of preventive medicine are allowed to pass unheeded and unsung. Here also we undervalue the work of the Health Department. I do claim that the Public Health Department, in spite of the limited funds placed at its disposal and the very inadequate staff provided for it, has achieved very good results. Look at epidemic control. The incidence of cholera has been very low for a number of years. Only on account of the peculiar circumstances that have arisen in the drought-affected areas, this epidemic has flared up since last month particularly in Cuddapah and Chittoor. The coolies in the labour camp at the Tungabhadra Project site got the infection and they have gone about in all directions spreading the infection. Health Inspectors of the Epidemic Reserve have been posted to the affected areas, mobile vans have been sent, mass inoculation is being done and the result is that in the Rayalseema districts except Chittoor and Cuddapah, the epidemic has been brought under control. Plague was raging fiercely for several years in some parts of our State. Now there is a distinct decline in the incidence of plague and that is due to the use of D.D.T. in rat burrows. My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, made rather cynical remarks about D.D.T. He does not know that this is a wonderful insecticide which has been discovered during the war time and it has given good results in controlling rat fleas.

“ One hon. Friend was telling that we must pay more attention to preventive work than to curative work. It is quite true that we have in the past been paying too much attention to curative services. We have not paid sufficient attention to preventive work, such as good housing and provision of water-supply and drainage.

“ It has been said that improved housing and feeding will 6 p.m.
reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and many other diseases. If we could provide better water-supply and better drainage facilities, we shall be able to remove the causes of water-borne epidemics and air-borne infections. If we could banish poverty and hunger, we could surely make the incidence of disease of all kinds go down. Sir, the Planning Commission have understood this question in the proper manner. They have given the highest priority to economic

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development. Schemes for increasing agricultural production and industrial output take precedence over the claims of social services like education, medical and public health work. Irrigation and electricity schemes get the biggest amounts. In view of the limited funds available to us, they have drawn up a programme of priorities in regard to health activity. They have said that for the next five years, additional resources must be concentrated on preventive work rather than on curative services. So, the allotment for Public Health is Rs. 9 crores under the five-year plan and the allotment for Medical work has been cut down to Rs. 3 crores. They have said that rural areas must receive the greatest attention.

“Several hon. Members have referred to malaria and the measures that have to be taken to control it. No doubt, malaria control is the first problem in public health. It is a rural disease because malarial mosquitoes breed in clean water during the rainy season. Malaria attains its height during harvest time and hits the farmer most. Agricultural work, when it is most needed, suffers on account of the prevalence of malaria. Therefore, control of malaria in areas where it is endemic is a great help for increasing food production. There are many areas like the Agency Tracts and the lower parts of the Eastern and the Western Ghats where malaria is hyperendemic. In such areas by controlling malaria, we can reclaim those tracts and make them suitable for agricultural production. Madras State has extensive malarial tracts. About 4 million persons seem to be in such malarial tracts and anti-malarial operations have been started, as I said, in 3,600 villages over an area of 10,000 square miles and two millions of these people have now come under the controlled tract. I can say boldly without any fear of contradiction that the anti-malarial work done by the department is one of its great achievements. We expect to extend the anti-malarial work to further tracts and bring all malarial tracts within the scope of this work.

“Then, the hon. Gentleman, Sri P. Ramamurthi, and some others referred to water-supply and drainage. I do concede that water-supply and drainage are basic requirements for health. The hon. Gentleman mentioned about the Water-supply and Drainage Committee constituted in 1947 and the recommendations made by that Committee. It is not correct to say that no action has been taken on those recommendations.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“What about the Five-year Plan?”

*** THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY** :—“The Sanitary Engineering Branch was reorganised in 1949 and made an independent unit, and five public health engineering divisions are now working under the Sanitary Engineer. Financial assistance to local bodies has been liberalised. Local bodies now pay contributions for water-supply and drainage schemes only to the extent of their taxing capacity and the Government meet the entire balance of the expenditure. The committee have drawn up priority lists for water-supply and drainage separately for the northern circle and the

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southern circle. The Five-year Plan has begun to operate since 1949-50. I have mentioned in the statement I read out at the beginning, how many water-supply and drainage schemes have been taken up and executed and how many schemes are in progress."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Under the Five-year Plan, how many schemes have been planned out and how many have been completed? "

* **THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY** :—" I am coming to that. A reserve stock of cast iron pipes and specials has been built up and during the last five years, we have spent Rs. 80.4 lakhs on getting a stock of these materials. So far, among the municipal water-supply schemes, 52 have been completed and 26 are under execution. Among drainage schemes, 13 have been completed and 9 are under execution. During the last three years, the expenditure incurred by the Government under ' Grants and Loans ' is Rs. 1.32 lakhs. We have still to provide 43 water-supply schemes for municipalities and 82 drainage schemes. In addition to these, many of the existing schemes have to be improved and expanded. Hon. Members may be interested to know the approximate cost of the schemes we have yet to undertake and accomplish. The municipal water-supply schemes will cost Rs. 34 crores and drainage schemes Rs. 50 crores. That amounts to Rs. 84 crores. The non-municipal urban schemes for drainage and water-supply will cost Rs. 64 crores. That means a total amount of Rs. 148 crores. If we have a twenty-year plan for water-supply and a thirty-year plan for drainage, we shall require Rs. 3.4 crores for each of the first twenty years and Rs. 1.7 crores for the next ten years. Government and municipalities were spending on these schemes during the last six decades, before the reorganization of the Department, an average amount of Rs. 3 lakhs a year. Now we are spending on an average Rs. 75 lakhs a year. I know that the health value of water-supply and drainage schemes cannot be measured in terms of rupees, annas and pies. I shall indeed be most glad, even more glad than the hon. Gentleman, Sri P. Ramamurthi, if we could achieve greater progress in the execution of these schemes and see them completed in the course of a reasonable period of time.

" Two hon. Members, Sri Muthiah Pillai and Sri Venkatasubba Reddi, spoke about family planning. The problem of rising population is the greatest of all problems before the world to-day. The World Health Organization has taken up this question. Dr. Abraham Stone, the World Health Organization Consultant on Family Planning, came to India towards the close of 1951. There is now a marked interest in family planning all over the country and a growing recognition of its need. Family planning has now become a matter of national importance. The growth of population in India has increasingly become a serious problem. I do not know whether our Communist friends are interested in this problem. Several measures have been suggested for controlling the rate of population growth. One of them is deferring the age

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of marriage for girls. They say 15 to 19 years is the period of the greatest fertility and if we postpone the marriage of girls till they pass the age of 19, they will have less children. The second thing is improvement in the standard of living. This tends to lower the birth-rate. A highly important fact is that between countries and within a given country increased prosperity is normally associated with lower reproductive rates. That is why we notice a sharp contrast between eastern and western Europe. Birth-rate is highest among the most ill-fed people. The improvement of diet and raising the standard of living seem to be very effective methods to keep down the growing population rate. No ideal contraceptive method has yet been devised. The mechanical and chemical contraceptives and the 'rhythm' method which has become very popular nowadays can be used only by the intelligent sections of the population. The majority of our people being very poor and illiterate, they will find it very difficult to buy contraceptive appliances and use them in the proper way. It is the duty of the State to awaken the people to the need for restricting the size of the family and controlling the growth of population and to spread the knowledge of birth-control among all sections of the people.

"The hon. Gentleman, Sri Ramamurthi, and another hon. Member referred to the Calicut water-supply question. It is true some mistake has been made in this matter by the people who were previously in this department. All of them have now retired. It was only last year, when the pumping installation was completed the present Sanitary Engineer discovered that there was too much iron content in the water. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee which met to consider this question has recommended certain treatment measures in two stages. The first measure will cost about Rs. 4 lakhs and I hope that very soon steps will be taken to adopt these measures and see that water is provided for the people at least in the next summer season."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"What about Mangalore?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I think a similar mistake was made in Mangalore also. It seems to be a peculiar phenomenon that water in the West Coast places contains rather too much iron."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"What about Tirupati?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I do not know about Tirupati. So far as Mangalore is concerned, the Sanitary Engineering Department had to find out whether water will be adequate for the needs of the growing city and whether the water will be quite all right for use. However, before much money was spent they saw that there was another source of water-supply and now it has been investigated and found that the Netravati river would give Mangalore a larger supply of water and water free from iron. Though about a lakh of rupees has been spent on preliminary work at the Gурpur river bed, the present scheme is expected to be cheaper by about Rs. 10 lakhs. It seems to be a blessing in disguise."

22nd July 1952]

[Sri A. B. Shetty]

" Among the several hon. Members who spoke, Sri Krishna Rao who moved the cut motion spoke about the Agency Tracts. Sir, a ten-year development plan has been drawn up by a Special Officer for medical relief as well as for other purposes and it is expected to be put into operation very soon in the Agency Tracts.

" Special plans have also been drawn up for combating malaria in the Agency areas. Malaria is very well under control in places where anti-malarial measures are already in operation such as Paderu, Araku Valley, Machkund Hydro-Electric Project site, Chintalapudi, Krishnadevipeta, etc.

" The hon. lady Member, Srinathi Soundaram Ramachandran, mixed up both Medical and Public Health subjects. Many of the points mentioned by her, such as Medical Colleges, Leprosy control and so on, have already been dealt with under the Medical Demand. Regarding the training of larger number of maternity assistants, the Government appreciate very well the efforts which she and her organisation are making for training a large number of this very useful class of ancillary personnel. She referred to Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi's anti-cancer propaganda efforts. I know that the Cancer Relief Fund of the All-India Women's Association has been doing very useful in regard to cancer, making people aware of the dangers of cancer and the need for taking early measures for detection and treatment.

" Hon. Member, Sri Ramamurthi, and some others asked, 'What do your vital statistics show? What are the results achieved by the work of the Public Health Department? What is the progress that you have made from year to year?' From the figures we have at our disposal, there is an appreciable fall in death rates since 1945: Maternal death rates and infantile mortality rates also have declined. If these hon. Members look into the Administration Reports they will themselves find what has been achieved.

" My hon. Friend, the Rajah of Kurupam, spoke about the problem of Yaws in the Agency Tracts. The World Health Organisation has been carrying on a mass campaign against this disease in many countries. In our State this disease seems to be confined to small areas and hill-tribes. It is something allied to syphilis, and Penicillin is an excellent remedy for this disease. I am told that one of the places selected in connection with the W.H.O.'s work for controlling Yaws is the place mentioned by my hon. Friend. Sir, there are several other suggestions made by him and they will be given due consideration. I have dealt with the important points raised by hon. Members. The other points raised by them will be taken note of and given due consideration. I trust that the Mover of the Cut Motion will be good enough to withdraw the same."

6-20
p.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Before the cut motion is put to vote, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Health to enlighten us as to the analytical tests conducted at the King Institute, Guindy, in connection with the protected water-supply schemes of the Government. We would like to know the results of the tests.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[22nd July 1952]

I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that the analysis has shown in a majority of cases that the water analysed and tested did not come up to the standard prescribed, and if it is a fact, what the Government propose to do in the matter.

“Then, Sir, with regard to Family Planning also, do the Government think of importing any American experts?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“With regard to family planning, the W.H.O. has, at the instance of the Government of India, instituted pilot studies in the Rhythm method and one such experiment has been proposed to be tried at the Poonamallee Health Unit area.

“With regard to tests and analysis of water, it is rather a technical question. If the hon. Member will kindly write to me on this subject, I shall have the matter examined and let him know what is being done and what has got to be done.”

Sri P. Venkateswarlu rose up to speak.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have allowed the hon. Member enough time already in the morning. I cannot allow him to speak again.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Just only one question, Sir. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to take up water-supply schemes if the panchayats and municipalities are prepared to bear half the cost of the schemes.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Government will consider and take up such schemes.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Does the Mover of the Cut Motion withdraw it or press it?”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, while I appreciate the politeness of the request of the Hon. the Minister and the gift of the gab of the Minister, I regret my inability to withdraw my cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Then I will put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.’”

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I will now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.’”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July 1952.”

The House then adjourned.

22nd July 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 170 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1952, page 804 supra.]

Statement showing the receipts under various commercial taxes from Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district each year since the merger of Pudukkottai in the Madras State.

SALES TAX.

Year.	Tax.			Licence fee.			Miscellaneous fees.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1948-49 (1st November 1948 to 31st March 1949).	2,00,815	14	3	28,396	0	0	234	0	0	2,29,445	14	0
1949-50 ..	7,41,088	14	11	35,446	8	9	4,003	0	0	7,80,538	6	11
1950-51 ..	7,82,585	3	10	29,531	0	0	3,175	11	0	8,15,291	14	10
1951-52 ..	8,33,164	6	7	30,685	4	0	3,797	8	0	8,67,647	2	7

MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Year.	Tax.			Show tax.			Miscellaneous fees.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1948-49 ..	16,577	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,577	5	6
1949-50 ..	50,358	0	0	3,357	0	0	140	0	0	53,855	0	0
1950-51 ..	51,810	6	0	5,655	0	0	100	0	0	57,565	6	0
1951-52 ..	49,039	5	6	3,042	0	0	50	0	0	52,131	5	6

MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT.

Year.	Tax.			Miscellaneous fees.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1948-49	9,462	15	6	....	....	....	9,462	15	6
1949-50	32,688	13	0	20	0	0	32,708	13	0
1950-51	41,140	11	6	....	....	....	41,140	11	6
1951-52	89,830	11	6	....	....	....	89,830	11	6

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[22nd July 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 182 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd July 1952, page 83 supra.]

Statement showing annual savings to the State since the inception of the State Transport Department.

Accounting period.	Government Bus Service.	Government Automobile Workshop.	Government Coach Building Factory.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Since inception—			
1947-48	6,00,461	— 1,208 (loss)	(Not in existence.)
1948-49	8,59,296	32,960	2,07,317
1949-50	1,47,602	1,07,147	1,03,291
1950-51	4,21,937	2,03,048	85,414
1951-52	Accounts not yet audited.		
Total	20,29,296	3,41,947	3,96,022

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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